IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 142. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660

Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,752

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Samarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

E. J. G. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
20th June	RAZMAK § ..		10,600
27th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x ..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		2,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	14,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		
3rd Oct	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,919
1926.			
2nd Janu	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND. ..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminal passengers for Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon "A" return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September

The Rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions..... £120

To Marseilles and Back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
25th June	NIRVANA*	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,000
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
16th June	ALIPORE* ..	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
26 ,,	NALDERA ..	15,993	To Australia
7th July	SICILIA ..	6,813	DONGOLA
10th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089	
4th Aug.	DELTA ..	8,097	MONGOLIA
7th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA ..	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
17th June	BANKURA ...	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
19th ,,	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
24th ,,	KHANDALLA..	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	2nd June	19th June
Rangoon Maru.	S. Watanabe	5059	9th June	17th June
Ceylon Maru	J. Yamada	4905	16th ,,	30th June
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	31st July

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	550	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
CELEBES MARU.	H. Morita	5863	12 June	23 June
INDO MARU.	I. Kawasaki	5009	16 June	30 June
HONOLULU MARU	G. Fujita	5750	25 June	9th July
ARGUN MARU	T. Inoue	6609	11 July	24 July

xPassenger Steamer.

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager

Phone No. 22156. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box, No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,

Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY, No. 7.

C

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance. Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.

AGENTS WANTED.

For terms and particulars apply to:—

DALAL & CO., Secretaries,

Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

Results for 1924.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924, about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.

Terms Liberal.

Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa: Messrs. DUTT & CO., Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara. Manager: K. G. VIDVARTHI.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike solid cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET, Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force	,, ,,	86	,,
Income	,, ,,	4	,,
Assets	,, ,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:

BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,

General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. P. M. DWADKAR & Co, Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gun-powder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

23451

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

(Incorporated in U. S. A.)

Bankers and Travel Agents, 240, Hornby Road.

Telephone No. 20920.

Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING

General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)

"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN	BEST NERVINE TONIC	VIBRO-ASOKA	UTERINE TONIC
PYREX	MALARIA SPECIFIC	PTYCHO-PAPAIN	for Dyspepsia Heart-burn Flatulence, etc
SARSOL	BLOOD PURIFIER	ELIXIR-PAPAIN	
SANTOL	DIURETIC	Mist PEPSIN Comp.	
TYKOL	DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC	TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES	

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 *Branch*— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, "Apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified MEDICAL STORE-KEEPER. Pay Rs. 40 p.m. with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23480

WANTED—A TEACHER to coach two students in Matric. Second Language Sanskrit. Those in the line should apply stating qualifications to Box No. 820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23482

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A well qualified FEMALE COMPOUNDER. Pay Rs. 30 p.m. and House rent Rs. 2 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23481

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SREE RAMA WEAVING ESTT. NEAR OLD TOLL GATE, CANNANORE—Manufacturers of Cotton Checks, mercerised Tweeds, Sunproofs, bedsheets, shirtings, etc. Experienced Commission Agents are wanted. For particulars apply to MANAGER.
T R1258

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
U R1111

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N. B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately Ask for price list for our healthiest mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23322

MANGOES AND LICHIES GRAFTS

MANGOES and LICHIES GRAFTS five years old Rs. 30/- three years Rs. 25/-; two years Rs. 20; one year Rs. 13 per dozen. Packing freight extra, price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of the grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23440

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE Murripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN DIRECTORY, useful to all traders, contains nearly 700 new addresses. Send value one only. CHANDULAL, D. GOKHJIJI, Nadiad (Kaira).
L R1259

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Four ton FIAT MOTOR LORRY, in good condition Apply DUKE AND SONS, Charni Road, BOMBAY.
JA 23468

FOR Hire:—Private Motor Cars whole day or for some hours. Apply Box No. 807, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1229

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S ENGLISH and MATHEMATICS MATRICULATION CLASS for Boys and Girls opens 18th June. Chanda Ramji Girls' School, Kandewadi. Daily 7-30 to 9 a.m. Attendance indispensable in view of increased percentage.
M R1271

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

MELANCHOLIA, NEURASTHENIA, HYPOCHONDRIA and similiar mental disorders successfully treated. Consult Dr. THAKORE, Soneji House, Sandhurst Road.
P R1265

GUINEAWORM and RINGWORM.—First class infallible medicine for above for external use can be had at Re. 1 per phial from K. JAGANNATHAN, Santa Cruz. Packing and Postage Extra.
P R1245

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—A fully qualified HEAD CHAUFFEUR and MECHANIC.

Pay Rs. 150—20—250 p.m.

Travelling allowance and leave according to State Rules.

Free unfurnished quarters both at Jammu and at Srinagar, Kashmir.

The appointment will be on probation for one year in the first instance.

Considerable practical experience in a Motor Workshop and in driving cars essential.

Apply with copies of testimonials before the 1st July, after which date no application will be considered.

ABDUL QAYUM,
Secretary,
to the Foreign Member,
Jammu and Kashmir State Council.
Jammu, 11th June, 1925.
23480

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

HOMELY HINDOO HOSTELS CO., LTD.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Board of Directors, dated, 6th June, 1925, a Special General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, viz Kowly Compound, Parbhadevi, Dadar, on Wednesday (the 17th inst.) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the question of voluntary liquidation of the concern. All shareholders are requested to attend.
23467

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from 1st June, 1925, our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MINIMUM TWELVE WORDS.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4489 of 1923.

Bai GOOLBAI BOMANJI PETIT ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

MOSES SAMSON EZEKIEL and Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1924, and Judge's Order, dated 9th January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Shaik Memon Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1925, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Shaik Memon Street, Khara Kuva, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing of admeasurement three hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 115, Collector's New No. 887, Old Survey No. 158 and New Survey No. 1414 and Cadastral Survey No. 1453 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 277-278 and Street Nos. 400-404 and I and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public Road called Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Amba widow of Soni Narandas Panachand and on or towards the South by the property of Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1924.

H. H. VAIDYA,
Commissioner.
C23198

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J

Suit No. 606 of 1919.

VITHALDAS KARSONDAS ... Plaintiff.

vs.

LALSUKHBHAI VADILAL & ors. ..... Defendants.

To

CHIMANLAL RANCHHODAS, Esqr.,
The 3rd defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Meeting fixed by the Commissioner for taking accounts High Court for the 15th instant at 11-30 a.m. do consider the consent decretal order of reference to him, dated 20th November, 1924, has been ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1925, at 11-30 a.m.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1925.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL,
1st Defendant's Attorneys.
C23489

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

SREEGOPAL BASUMALLIK FELLOWSHIP ON VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of a LECTURER as the Sreegopal Basumallik Fellow on Vedanta Philosophy, of the Calcutta University, for the year 1925.

The Lecturer will be required to deliver a course of at least twelve lectures in English in December, 1925, on VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY dealing specially with the place occupied by the Vedanta in the Philosophical System of the civilised world and of its merits as compared with Western Schools of Thought. The Lecturer must be well conversant with both the Oriental and Occidental Systems of Philosophy.

The honorarium of the Lecturer shall be Rs. 4,000.

The Lecturer will have to make over to the University a complete copy of his lectures after their delivery. The University has set apart an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of publication of the lectures.

Applications for the Fellowship should be submitted to the Registrar in writing *on or before the 31st August*, 1925, *together with a synopsis of the lectures* proposed to be delivered.

The applications must also be accompanied by a statement of the qualifications of the candidates and the courses of study in Philosophy (Western and Eastern) pursued by them and by two testimonials.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Senate House,
The 9th June, 1925.
C23487

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 716 OF 1925.

Re. MANILAL JUGALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, until lately residing and carrying on business in Bombay: an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the order of adjudication made herein on the 8th day of June, 1925, against the abovenamed Insolvent has been this day annulled.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk,
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 15th day of June, 1925.
C23488

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Bai LAXMIBAI SHIVRAM PATKAR alias LAKSHUMIBAI, widow of SHIVRAM SUNDERRAO PATKAR alies LAXMIBAI S. PATKAR alias LUXMIBAI wife of Shivram Sunderrao Patkar alias Laxmibai SHIVRAM PATKAR alias Bai LAKSHMIBAI, widow of SHIVRAM SUNDERRAO PATKAR, late of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

SITARAM SUNDERRAO PATKAR of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, Vakil High Court, Bombay, residing at Hughes Road, Chowpatty, outside the Fort in the City of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. E. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 10th day of June, 1925.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23490

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the following surplus machinery:

1. One No. 10 Compound Belt driven Ammonia Compressor complete with Condenser and 4 tons Ice tank fitted with crystal gear and 36" Blackman Fan.
2. One 11" x 14" class M.P. Vertical Steam Engine, 20 H.P., suitable for No. 10 Compressor.
3. One 9" x 16" x 24" class L.C. Steam Engine by Marshall with No. 7 Heater.
4. One 24' x 6½' Lancashire Boiler.
5. One 12 H.P. Britania Boiler.
6. One Semi-Portable Robeys Patent Steam Engine and Boiler.
7. One No. 4 Brahma Aerated Water Machine complete with 29 H.P. pipe connections and pulleys, etc.
8. One 4½" x 2½" x 4" B.B. Ram Feed pump.
9. One 3" x 2½" x 3" B. F. Duplex pump.
10. One Gwyne 2" centrifugal pump.
11. One Motor driven Tangeys pump to deliver 10,000 gallons per hour against 55 ft. head (Motor out of order).
12. One 24" Dreadnought Flour Mill.
13. One three pair High break Roller Mill 9" x 9" x 18" R.B.V.M. Type.
14. Two 24" Steam-lord Flour Mills.
15. One Elevator.
16. One Winnower.
17. Two Indian type 3' dia. Horizontal Flour Mills.
18. One Indian type 2' dia. Horizontal Flour Mill.
19. One Belt driven Crompton Dynamo 110 Volts 37 Amp.
20. One 6' x 3' Saw Bench.
21. One 7' x 3' Saw Bench.
22. One D.F. Band Saw.
23. One saw grinder.
24. Two 2½ No. Carters Type Disintrigators.
25. Two Circular Wrought Iron Tanks, each 28 ft. dia. and 14 ft. high.

MANAGER, STATE FACTORIES,
Rampur State (U.P.)
C23485

LEGAL NOTICES.

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P. E. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 10th day of June, 1925.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23490

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.

TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 16th June at 5 p.m. (S.T. Messrs Mehta and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, attorneys for Mr. Shantaram Narayen Patel and in exercise of the right reserved to him in the Decree, dated the 27th day of May 1924 in the High Court Suit No. 1382 of 1924. Shantaram Narayen Patel vs. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, sell by Public Auction on the premises the right, title and interest of the said Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai.

All that piece or parcel of land together with buildings thereon situate at Andheri in the Bombay Suburban District in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra in the Registration District Thana bearing entry No. Survey No. 9 part of plot Nos. 1, 2, 3 and No. 4 measuring about 1610 square yards bounded on the East by private Road of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, on the West by the property of Shantaram Narayen Patel, on the North by the Vesava Road and on the South by the property of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road or the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharilal, Attorneys for Rao Bahadur Killachand Dawchand, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd October, 1920, and made between Pragji Ebji and others of the first part, Moghibai, widow of Vallabhdas Shivji, and others of the second part and the Mortgagee of the third part and a further charge dated 28th April, 1921, and made between the same parties. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings thereon situate on the west side of Tardeo Road, admeasuring about 1,690 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 357, New No. 13871, Old Survey Nos. 145, 146 and New Survey No. 3/7023, and bounded on the East by the property of Liladhar Hardas, on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North by the property of Mithibai Jamsedji Parekh and on the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3730 and Street No. 89, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
129, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BABULNATH ROAD, NEAR BABULNATH TEMPLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal the transferee under a transfer of mortgage and further charge dated 18th February 1924 and made between Abdullabhoy Dharamsey and his wife Fatmabai of the first part, Bai Lilibai and her husband Dharamdas Bhagwandas of the second part and the transferee of the third part and on account and at the risk of Bai Lilibai Dharamdas Bhagwandas the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage dated the 16th day of February 1923 and made between the said Bai Lilibai and Dharamdas Bhagwandas of the one part and Abdullabhai Dharamsey and his wife Bai Fatmabai of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that land admeasuring one thousand three hundred and thirty five (1335) square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 95 on the Gamdevi Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North-East by plot No. 94 of the Gamdevi Estate agreed to be leased to Fulchand Motilal, on the South by Chowpaty Road, on the South-East by plot No. 71 of the Estate leased to Mangaldas Girdhardas and on the North-West by Babulnath Road forming a portion of the premises bearing New Survey Nos. 7305 and 7306 Cadastral New Survey No. 420 Malabar Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2650 and Street No. 82 and is now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee, at their office No. 14 K. Hamam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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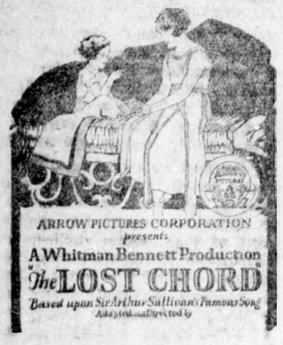
AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE'-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE.

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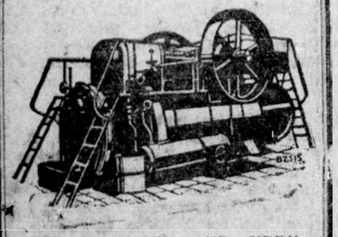

THE SIMPLEST AND VERY ECONOMICAL IN FUEL CONSUMPTION.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

June 15.

S S Numedia, Guide, Trieste.
S S Jalavihar, Park, Moulmein.
S S Soudan, Randall, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

June 16.

S S Nirvana, Grace, Karachi.
S S Flowergate, Theaken, Rangoon.
S S Cape Ortegal, McWarth, Rangoon.
S S Blavigowrie, Walker, Antwerp.
S S Phorus, Hardement, Aroehay.

LOADING.

June 15.

Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Soudan for Kobe.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.
Steamer Kohistan for Antwerp.
Steamer Arbistan for Antwerp.
Steamer Khandala for Durban.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.

S S Numedia:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy's steamer Numedia, 3397 tons, Captain S Guide, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavihar, 3381 tons, Captain J F H Park, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Soudan:—The P and O S N Coy's China and Japan mail steamer Soudan, 4217 tons, Captain G G Randall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nirvana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Nirovana, 3760 tons, Captain F E Grace will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Blairgowrie:—The T M Coy's steamer Blairgowrie, 1993 tons, Captain G Walker, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Flowergate:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Flowergate, 3226 tons, Captain Theaken, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, JUNE 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Ville de Metz 4402 Mar 14/6 M Maritan.
2 Caledonia 3353 London 20/6 M M & Co.
3 Nirvana 3768 Karachi N F M M & Co.
4 Cape Certegal 3136 N F N F S S N Co
7 Chybassa 4022 N F N F M M & Co.
7 Sardinia 4106 Chiba 16/5 M M & Co.
8 Genova 4217 Genova 15/6 L Triestine.
10 Cl. Mackay 3205 P Island N F J F & Co.
11 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool T/6 K N & Co.
11 Cl. Mackay 3205 P Island N F J F & Co.
12 Tokushima Maru 4257 Japan 18/6 Y Kaisha.
13 Tenerippa 4460 Dunkirk 5/6 Volkart Bros.
15 Misty Law 3260 N F N F.
16 Serbistan 1864 N F N F Graham Tdg. Co.
16 Drachenfels 3829 Hamburg 6 F L Edward.
17 Kumeria 4006 N.F. F F C & Co.
17 Chybassa 4022 N F N F M M & Co.
Razmak 4937 London 20/6.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Iserlohn 2145 N F N F Vol. Bros.
2 Flowergate 3226 Rangoon 16/6 S S N Co.
3 Bankura 1905 Persian Gulf 17/6 M M & Co.
5 Kovei Maru 3366 Japan 6/6 O Kaisha.
6 Serbistan 1864 Leith N F Grahams.
7 Alipore 3241 Japan 13/6 M M & Co.
8 Ariosto 2768 Antwerp 26/6 J F & Co.
8 John Ludu, Mowinckel 1723, N F N F C L Sajan & Co.
10/11 Silvio Pellico 3330 Trieste 18/6 L Triestin.
10 & 11 Hawra 4096 N F N F.
11 Bankura 1906 N F M M & Co.
15 Khandalla 330 E. Africa, N.F. M. M. & Co.
Urita 1955 Busrah 19/6 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Bandra, 1877, P. Gulf, N.F. M M & Co.
B Pasha 3195 Rangoon 10/6 T Morrison & Co.
C & R. Cl. Macindal 2774, Tuticorin 10/6 J F & Co.
D & E Indus Maru 2705 Osaka 15/6 O S Kaisha.
F Cl. Sinclair 3291 Dunkirk 15/6 T M & Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr 199 N F N F Merchant S N Co.
K Anfora 2990 N F N F L T & M I C N Co.
M Neidenfels 1745 P Gulf NF L Edwards Tdg.
N Blairgowrie 1995 Antwerp, NF T M Co.
O Clan Macnair 3727 N F N F J F & Co
P Reichenfels 2919, Antwerp. 10/6 L Edwards.
Z/M Vita 1955 N F N F M M & Co.
6 Umvama 2785 Antwerp 4/6 Graham Tdg. Co.
12/13 Gairsoppa 3277 NF NF M M & Co
CM Celebes Maru 4262 Tuticorin 23/6 O S K

EXPORTS.

15-6-25.

SS Clan Sinclair for Dunkirk: 120 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

For Hull:—75 cwt linseed oil cake B H Lale.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—6000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Reichenfels for Antwerp:—40 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

For Hamburg—202 cwt poppy seed, J. Dayall; 84 lbs. Dry sheep intestives, Ad. Meyer.

S S Drachenfels for Antwerp:—1250 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Arbistan for Antwerp:—1300 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

S S Kohistan for Hull—7000 cwt cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 3500 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros. 4510 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros

For Dunkirk:—10000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Silvio Pillico for Malta:—15 bales grey cotton yarn, I David and Co. Co.

For Trieste—2 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ltd.

For Piraeus:—17 bales grey cotton yarn, I David & Co. Ltd.

S S Ariosto for Antwerp:—873 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 2000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Tokishima Maru for Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

For Kobe:—60 bundles cloves, E F Kowarana and Co.

For Yokohame:—1300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Nagoya: 100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co. Ltd. 2000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—800 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co. Ltd. 2000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—900 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Rangoon Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki.—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

15-6-25.

S S Genova from Genoa. Agentse Marittima Italiana:—

From Genoa:—70 cases vermouth, 19 cases buttons 21 cases Fez caps 17 cases silk cord, 50 cases condensed milk, 115 cases Artificial silk, 20 cases cheese, 200 cases starch, 17 cases cotton embroideries, 41 cases German silver circles, 296 cases Artificial silk yarn, 18 cases paper, 10 cases olive oil, 64 cases cotton piece goods, 177 bales cotton piece goods, 13 bales watches, 1950 pieces white marble tiles, 1050 pieces grey marbles tiles, 516 pieces marble slabs, 3170 pieces marble tiles, 10 pieces marble blocks 300 bags Almonds 40 barrels Indigo 4 barrels Wire 12 cases Wire, 15 casks Tartaric acid, 25 flasks quicksilver 11 cases medicine 70 barrels colours 83 cases colours 135 casks colours, 344 packages rubber tyres, 232 cases cotton goods.

From Naples:—26 cases Moccaroni 20 boxes Maccaroni.

From Port Said:—181 bales tobacco.

From Aden:—25 bundles baitran leaves, 30 pieces empty flasks 33 packages Soji khar 15 bags gum olibanum

S S Flowergate from Moulmein. Agents The Scindia Steam N Co. Ltd.

From Moulmein:—46645 bags Rice, 10851 bundles teak scantling, 108 pieces teak squares, 29086 pieces teak posts and planks and scantling.

From Rangoon:—22796 bags Rice 894 bags cotton seed.

S S Nordmark from Basra. Agents:—The Eastern Steam N Co. Ltd.:—

From Bushire:—175 bales cotton 20 bags Attari.

S S Rangoon Maru from Yokohama. Agents Nippon Y. Kaisha:—

From Tokyo:—13 bales cotton yarn, 15 cases rubber toys

From Osaka:—24 cases cotton goods, 35 cases cotton cloth, 25 cases empty bottles 44 cases glass bangles, 55 cases Japanese yarn, 179 bales Japanese yarn, 380 bales grey cotton sheeting, 320 bales grey cotton shirting, 19 cases grey cotton shirting 50 cases grey cotton yarn, 411 bales grey cotton yarn, 50 bales cotton drill, 17 cases cotton drill, 41 cases glass bottles.

From Kobe.—22 cases enamelled ware, 39 cases toys, 52 cases cotton hosiery, 50 cases glass bangles, 40 cases arcenic white, 260 cases glass beads 50 cases match frames, 119 cases glass ware, 52 bales cotton hirting 323 bales cotton yarn 310 bales cotton sheeting, 250 pieces lumbers 3 cases peppermint oil.

From Shanghai:—508 bags betel nuts, 95 bags Domar Batu, 30 D/bags Sago seed, 15 D/bags Tapioca seed, 650 bundles rattans.

From Colombo:—30 jottas tea, 200 bags nuts 150 bags Fibre.

S S Varsova from Basra:—Agents M M & Co.:—

From Busra:—1 bundle Currency notes, 800 bundles wet dates, 60 bags Almond 22 bags old brass.

From Karachi:—128 bags sugar 315 bags gram 142 bales cotton.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, June 15.

	For.	Steamer	Date.	Mails close at
1	England ..	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3	China ..	S/S Rangoon Maru	16-6-25	6-20 p.m.
4	Japan ..			
5	Shanghai (superscribed)			
6	Singapore (,,)			
7	Straits Settlements ..	..	..	..
8	Mauritius ..	..	..	..
9	East Africa. ..	..	..	..
10	South Africa ..	..	..	..
11	Seychelles ..	..	..	..

UNWANTED LIQUOR SHOP.

COLLECTOR DISREGARDS PUBLIC PROTESTS.

Dr. A. G. Vregas, Corporator, has given notice that he will move at the June meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to ascertain from the Collector of Bombay whether it is a fact that he has given sanction to the transfer of a liquor shop from one place to another at the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Charni Road in spite of a strong protest signed by a very large number of residents of the locality affected by such a transfer, whether he had then consulted the Advisory Committee in the matter and, if so, whether they had approved of the transfer and also to state whether in view of the strong feeling against such a transfer the Collector does not think it advisable to revoke the order if it is already passed."

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will move—

"That the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation, as early as possible, a statement showing the total expenditure incurred upto 31st March 1925 on the Development Department, and what portion thereof has been spent on (1) payment of the acquisition prices, (2) salary of the office staff, and (3) the actual work of Development or Improvement."

Dr. M. B. Velkar, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, will move—

"That the Commissioner be requested to issue permission, rent free, for erecting temporary sheds on Municipal grounds, for celebrating the Annual Ganpati Festival just as is issued for erecting sheds during the Mohrum festival."

Mr. V. J. Patel, will move—

"That the scheme for the construction of a residential bungalow for the Municipal Commissioner be abandoned."

OPENING OF A NEW DISPENSARY.

The late Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya, pleader of Thana left by will about twelve years ago, a sum of Rs. 25,000 only in promissory notes for a dispensary in his native village of Revdanda about nine miles from Alibag in the district of Kolaba. To his bequest his daughter-in-law later on added a further sum of Rs. 7,000 only also in promissory notes as her own contribution at the instance of the Districts Local Board Kolaga, that had resolved to utilize fully this gift which was supplemented by small subscription by the people of the village for the purpose of putting up a new building for the dispensary together with additional quarters for tre staff and the servants.

An interesting function in connection with the opening of this new building took place on Sunday the 7th inst. in the evening at Revdanda which was well attended. Mr. Govindrao B. Pradhan a leading Thana pleader presided. After songs were sung by the boys of the local school, Mr. Dandekar, the Chairman of the Local Committee welcome the visitors and the guests. Mr. Sitarampant Tilak, the acting President, of the District Local Board briefly narrated the the history of this scheme. He concluded by a request to the President to open the building. Then President requested Mr. G. K. Deodhar to speak. In the course of his brief speech Mr. Deodhar remarked that the first thing that was necessary for successfully organising medical relief in rural areas was steady propaganda carried on with a view to changing the mentality of the people who due to long standing prejudices and superstitions were indifferent and hostile to medical treatment. Mr. Shankar-rao Vaidya a prominent pleader from Alibag, endorsed Mr. Deodhar's views and advocated the adoption of new methods and the employment of trained nurses and mid-wives for labour cases instead of the old untrained Dais. Light refreshments were served for the guests and the pleasant function ended.

LATE SETH JAI NARAIN DANI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, June 15.

A well-attended public meeting of the Ajmer citizens was held in Jai Narain Dani Veoparik Mahavidyalaya Hall yesterday under the presidentship of Seth Biradhmal Lodha Banker an Hon. Magistrate to express grief at the death in Bombay by paralysis of Seth Jainarain Dani, who contributed five lakhs to the Tilak Swaraj Fund for national education in Rajputana. Seth Dani has left immovable property worth about six lakhs dedicated to this purpose and out of the proceeds of rents the Vyaparik Vidyalya of Ajmer, the only important national and commercial institution of Rajputana is supported. After several prominent citizens had paid glowing tributes to the virtues and munificence of the deceased whose donations extended to many institutions the following resolution was unanimously passed, the whole audience standing. "The citizens of Ajmer in a public meeting assembled express their deep sorrow at the untimely death of Sriman Jainarain Dani, founder of this Institution and pray God to grant peace to his soul and consolation to the members of his family."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

SIMLA, June 15.

Both the branches of the monsoon remain less active than usual.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East Punjab Hills, East Rajputana, Central India East, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad.

A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab one inch; Myitkyina, Dhubri and Burdwan one and a half; Jessore and Jalpaiguri one; Naya Dumka three quarters; Simla one and a half; Jaipur a half; Surat one; Pachmarhi three quarters; Hoshingabad and Jubbulpore a half and Mangalore one.

Forecast:—Increase in Lower Burma and Assam.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, June 14.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.731	inches.
Temperature of Air	84.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6	"
Dew Point	76.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	77%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	03.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1	"
Minimum do. do.	81.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W, SW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	126 miles	
Fall of Rain	0.0	inch
Total fall during month	20.02	"
Do, do year	23.85	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m, of 13th June.	0.06	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	in	f
	Jun									
M.	15	6	57	25	4	15	0	44	18	0
		19	1	26	3		12	51	20	6
Tue.	16	8	12	25	0	16	1	38	17	2
		20	2	26	9		13	57	20	1
W.	17	9	12	26	5	17	2	25	11	4
		20	55	26	0		14	55	20	3
Th.	18	10	2	29	1	18	3	7	18	3
		21	39	25	9		15	46	20	2
Fri.	19	10	44	27	6	19	3	44	16	6
		22	18	26	9		16	29	20	1
Sat.	20	9	26	28	1	20	18	2	15	0
		21	10	27	4		21	11	19	4
Sun.	21	11	56	28	2	21	4	50	16	3
		23	33	25	9		17	45	19	7

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 16 (Tue.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 17m.
June 17 (Wed.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sulnset 7h. 17m.
June 18 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 2m. sunset 7h. 18m.
June 19 (Fri.) sunrise 6h. 2m. sunset 7h. 18m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 15th June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in slight excess at Multan and locally in defect elsewhere. Day temperatur was below normal at Lahore and Hissar; the night temperature was higher than usual in the extreme north of the province. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 110 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Moisture in the air is in defect in the east of the Province. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both below normal in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.21 in. of rain and Jainpur 0.59 in. Skies are heavily clouded over Mount Abu and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess thoroughout Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in the aforsaid area and at Jacobabad; the minimum was lower than usual in north Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnafar-Para has had 0.20 in. of rain and Surat 1.11 in. Skies are clear over Indore and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at the former station and in Cutch. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Gujarat and east Kathiawar: the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.67 in. of rain, Hoshangabad 0.66 in. and Chanda 0.17 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Berar and clear or lightly clouded generally elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the central parts of the province. Day temperature was above normal at Raipur; the night temperature was lower than usual at Jubbulpore only.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.21 in. rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 88 deg. 1 (normal) and a minimum value of 80 deg. 1 (1 deg, above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.19 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad and in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature was almost as usual except at Ahmednagar, where the minimum alone was below normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. The chief ammounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.16 in. and Cochin 0.27 in.

Forecast.—No change of importance is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 14th June 1925 issued from Simla.

The Bay monsoon is reviving and heavy rain is reported from the Bay Islands. The Arabian Sea current remains weak. Rainfall has been local in Burma, Rajputana, Central India East, the west Central Provinces and the Konkan, and a few falls have also occured in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the west United Provinces and Malabar.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay report were: Port Blair seven inches; Tavoy, Moulmein one; Myitkyina, Cherrapunji three; Jalpaiguri one; Dinajpur, Purnea one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF JUNE 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	..	0.04	—0.04	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	..	0.20	—0.20	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	0.35	0.63	—0.28	34.77
Lahore	..	1.95	0.24	+1.71	19.62
Hissar	..	0.41	0.28	+0.13	14.47
Ambala	..	0.82	0.59	+0.23	30.49
Delhi	..	0.68	0.59	+0.09	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	1.31	0.38	+0.93	26.90
Mainpuri	..	1.54	0.25	+1.29	27.07
Jhansi	..	4.34	0.64	+3.70	36.17
Cawnpore	..	0.81	0.92	—0.11	35.92
Allahabad	..	..	0.69	—	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	0.30	0.04	+0.26	3.68
Karachi	..	0.02	0.12	—0.10	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	2.52	0.38	+2.14	11.79
Ajmer	0.21	0.61	0.57	+0.04	20.06
Jaipur	0.59	1.77	0.61	+1.16	24.21
Kotah	..	2.99	1.00	+1.99	28.23
Mount Abu	0.02	4.15	0.71	+3.44	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	0.74	0.43	+0.31	14.39
Dwarka	..	1.44	0.50	+0.94	13.52
Veraval	0.04	2.96	1.57	+1.39	18.80
Rajkot	..	2.77	0.93	+1.84	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.20	6.33	1.52	+4.81	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	1.11	10.33	1.62	+8.71	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	4.51	1.00	+3.51	28.82
Deesa	..	3.57	0.32	+3.25	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	3.81	0.81	+2.70	29.19
Indore	..	1.36	2.25	—0.89	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.67	2.10	1.22	+0.88	55.11
Sauger	..	0.49	0.81	—0.32	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.66	3.15	1.80	+1.35	48.83
Khandwa	..	0.63	1.96	—1.33	29.62
Akola	0.02	1.75	2.20	—0.45	31.35
Amraoti	..	2.60	2.70	—0.10	33.05
Nagpur	..	1.15	3.46	—2.31	48.97
Chanda	0.17	0.88	2.88	—2.00	51.90
Raipur	..	0.4	2.63	—2.22	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.06	21.15	6.50	14.65	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.03	9.63	14.54	—4.91	99.98
Mormugao	..	11.15	15.20	—4.05	92.95
Karwar	0.21	12.53	19.75	—6.22	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	3.91	2.46	+1.45	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	0.86	3.12	—2.26	22.33
Poona	0.02	1.51	2.39	—0.88	27.11
Sholapur	..	0.02	2.80	—2.78	28.45
Bijapur	0.19	0.19	2.34	—2.15	20.90
Belgaum	0.08	2.58	3.87	—1.29	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	1.26	2.61	—1.35	27.52
Nizamabad Indur	..	1.89	2.04	—0.05	40.08
Hyderabad	..	0.23	2.39	—2.16	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	1.16	12.43	20.00	—7.57	125.68
Calicut	..	4.65	18.05	13.40	117.16
Cochin	0.27	5.76	14.76	—9.00	114.51
Trivandrum	..	1.22	7.66	—6.44	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	0.24	9	5.27	?	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..	0.59	2.29	—1.70	41.59
Bellary	..	..	1.12	—1.12	20.31
Cuddapah	..	0.30	1.45	—1.15	31.23
Madras	..	0.09	1.03	—0.94	50.74
Bangalore	..	0.25	1.98	—1.73	35.37
Coimbatore	..	0.41	0.86	—0.45	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	1.04	0.77	+0.27	33.18
Negapatam	..	0.22	0.57	—0.35	54.98

LAHORE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Punjab Stock Exchange opened for business on Friday the 12th June in the Bharat Buildings at 4-30 p.m.

Government Securities.—3½ per cent Government Securities changed hands at 68/6. The Governmens of India 6 per cent War Bonds 1926 were done at 100/13 while the 6½ per cent Punjab Bonds changed hands at 101.

Insurance.—Bharat Shares 10 per cent paid Ex-Dividend changed hands at 10 per cent premium.

Banks.—The Punjab National Bank shares Ex-Dividend 40 per cent paid and fully paid up were offered for sale at 68 and 160 respectively. No transaction.

The Central Bank shares were offered at 23. No buyers.

The following shares were mentioned:—

(1) Jagadhri Light Rly., Co.
(2) Simla Banking and Industrial Co., Ltd.
(3) Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd.
(4) Economic Hosiery Mills Ltd., Calcutta.
(5) Banque Anglo-Francaise Co.
(6) Punjab Sugar Works.
(7) Lucknow Sugar Works, Lucknow.
(8) The Cottage Industries Ltd.

The Punjab Stock Exchange opens on every Friday at 4-30 p.m. for one hour only.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, June 15.

Yesterday Reuter reported 18 points higher in old crop and 20 points in new crop in New York futures. The market improved on short covering Liverpool has been reported 6 to 10 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 13th instant as under:—

"Speculators oversold good rally possible."

Owing to a small advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this afternoon steady at Rs. 447 1/2 i.e. Re 1 1/2 higher than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach July/August. At the opening Commission Houses and jobbers were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 449. On selling by other Commission Houses the prices eased to Rs. 447 1/2 but again recovered to Rs. 449/- on general buying and the market closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 448 1/2. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 448/- and advanced to Rs. 449 1/2 on Commission Houses and shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 448 1/2 steady.

F. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 416/- and advanced to Rs. 418 on buying by shroffs and Commission Houses. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 415 1/2 on general selling and closed at Rs. 416 1/2. Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 389 and closed at Rs. 388/-. There was little doing in this contract. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 376/- and Rs. 349/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the demand from exporters and local spinners was moderate. About 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

Our markets are totally closed to-morrow on account of a Parsi holiday and we will not issue our report.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M

	Bombay, June 15.
Fully Good Broach April/May ..	416 1/2
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. ..	448 1/2
Full Good Bengal Dec./January	350
" " Bengal July ..	378
Fine Oomra Dec./January ..	388 1/

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S Punjab	409	399	384	374
M.G. Kadi Viram	465	455	445	435
M. G. Dholleras	455	445	435	425
M. G. Punjab American	495	485	475	465
M. G. Broach.	485	475	465	445
M. G. Southerns.			437	427
F. G. Fair 417				

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, June 15.
Fully Good Broach April/May	416
" " " July/Aug. ..	448
Fully Goods Bengal Decr Janry	348
" " " July ..	377
Fine Oomra Decr January	387
Good Southerns June ..	427

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

		Bombay, June 15 Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G. ..	..	..
"	Fine M.G. ..	380/85	..
"	F.G.M.G.	365/70	.. ..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G. ..	380/85	..
"	F.G.M.G.	365/70	.. ..
Punjab	Americans MG.	445/55	465/75 ..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	395/415	445/55 ..
Nagpur	..	396/415	445/55 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	385/395	435 ..
Pulgaon .. "	"	395/415	435/40 ..
Dhamangaon "	"	385/395	425/30 ..
Amraoti .. "	"	335/80	415 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	"	345/80	395/405 ..
Mulkapur	"	325/55	375/85 ..
Khandesh	"	320/60	360/70 ..
"	F.G.M.G	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	465/75 ..
" Fully Good	"	..	445/60 ..
Muthia	Fine "	..	.. ..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	445/50 ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	445/55 ..
Westerns	"	..	375/420 ..
"	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	..	435/45 ..
Cambodia	"	..	470/80 ..

RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m on 13th June 1925.

Cotton	4646	Bales
Wheat	9992	Cwts
Linseed	18931	"
Rape etc.	1571	"
Gingellyseed	3057	"
Poppyseed	42	"
Groundnuts	2398	"
Castorseed	5144	"
Rice	22429	"
Myrabollams	237	"
Cottonseed	26789	"
Mowrasced	Nil	
Gram	2674	"
Juwas	579	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	254	"
Bajri	425	"
Coal	1648	Ton

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, June 15.

New York, Market 13th June 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.87	July		23.05	+18
22.45	Oct.		22.65	+20
22.15	Jan.		22.35	+20
22.40	Mar.		22.60	+20.

New York spot on 12th June, 23.65—.05; New Orleans 24.05+.15.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market steady.

July highest 23.08 (at the close), lowest 22.82 (10.04 a.m.), range .26 points.

Liverpool Market 13th June 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices	Since previous Close.
12.55	July	12.51—04		12.49	—6
12.03	Oct.	11.99—04		11.94	—9
11 90	Jan.			11.81	—9
11.92	Mar.			11.82	—10
Egyptian,					
23.20	Nov.			23.25	+05
22.00	Jan			21.95	—05

Telegraphic market advises:—Cabled 10.05 a.m.:

"Light rains Alabama, Mississippi and Oklahoma. Entire belt partly cloudy."

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, June 13.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 11th June 1925 33,13,099

Same time last season 31,50,017.

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 11th June 1925

	1924/25	1923/24
Great Britain	57,525	144,931
Continent	431,620	869,372
China	298,977	199,515
Japan	1,332,960	1,189,784
America and Coast Ports	29,301	49,123
Total	2,250,383	2,451,725

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 11th June 1925. Bales.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 11th June 1925	13,918
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 11th June 1925	828,741
Exports from Karachi for the week ending 1st June 1925 (including Coast Ports)	19.341
Exports from Karachi from 1st January 1925 to 1st June 1925 (including Coast Ports)	703,129

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 15.

In full-pressed Bales	13-6.25 This year	Since 1st September Last year
Khandesh ..	211	289,035 338,305
Central India	104	325,362 300,177
Barsi and Nagar	355	198,140 199,801
Hyderabad-Gaorani	101	95,327 102,176
Berar	95	557,991 640,616
Central Provinces ..	..	252,955 262,674
Total Oomras ..	869	1,718,810 1,844,049
Bholera	619	269,835 173,937
N.W. Provinces	183	130,311 121,275
Rajputana	121	71,739 85,255
Sind-Punjab	74	354,798 305,347
Broach ..	681	476,150 306,704
Coompta & Dharwar	1,262	133,802 166,387
Westerns-Northerns	885	72,216 75,684
Coconada ..	..	1,257 484
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1	28,105 27,276
Persian	...	4,685 7,310
American	..	9,649 2
Egyptian and African	..	48,486 44,789
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487 819
Total ..	4,646	33,23,330 31,59,318

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	13-6.25 This year.	1st Sept. to 11th June. Last year
Europe	757	589,145 1,014,303
Japan & China ..	1,663	1,634,937 1,389.299
Coast Ports		29,301 48,123
Up country by Rail. ..		13,918 19,511
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		76,934 48,301
Total ..	2,420	2,341,235 2,519,537

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, June 15.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July	12.68+.19
Oct	12.14+.20
Jan	12.03+.22
March	12.03+.21
May	12.03+.20

CABLE FROM A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Cabin, Mambadevi have received on Monday the following cable from our Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Good rally may come from over-sold speculative position."

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 15

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925: J/aug.	1926, A/May
1924/1925 Crop Broach M.G.F.G.	467/70	448	417
			D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	405/15		385
" M. G. Black leaf.	385/95		
Bengal M. G. Fine	395/97		
" M. G. F. G.	380/82	378	350
Khandesh Black leaf x	355/370		
Khandwa/Sanavad	380/395		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	355/380		
Harda	365/415		
Ujjain	355/405		
Parbhani Purna.x	375/390		
Nander.x	380/395		
Wardha/Warora.	460/55		
Nagpur	465/60		
Katol	460/65		
Adoni x	415/20		
Sindh/American	475/80		
Sangli/Miraj	445/50		
Bagalkot x	425/30		
Coompta	445/460		
Tirupur	495/500		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	435/40		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	425/30		

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 13-6-25	9232000	6687000
" Yesterday do	6000	8000
Exports to date do	7835000	5455000
Stock at Ports 12-6-25	420000	328000
" Interior Towns. do	281000	302000
" Liverpool do	873000	495000
Visible Supply 13-6-25	1964000	1361000
Quantity in Sight do	14306000	11269000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
4646	3323330	3159318	3392484

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 11th June

1924-25	1923-24
13918	19731

Total Stock in Bombay on 11-6-25 8,28,741 B/s. last year—8,08,839 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 8th June.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	589145	1014303	699265
China	198977	199525	348417
Japan	1332960	1189784	1528922
Coast-Ports	29301	48123	45285
Total	2250383	2451735	2621889
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	12388	11415	4155
China Japan & Coast ports	64546	5400	44585
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
71-13-6	21-7-0	68-10-0	

Remarks:—1-30 p.m. On Saturday the New York market closed 18 to 20 higher and Liverpool 6 to 10 lower.

This market owing to a Meeting has not yet opened, but Broach is expected about Rs. 447/- for old and Rs. 415/- for new. There is no news of interest from America and it is still entirely a weather market. There was a better demand for ready cotton for the Far East, on Saturday.

Sampin. This market is quoted 315.60 for June, 309.90 for September and 305.40 for December.

To-morrow on account of "Zarthost-no-Diso" a Parsee Holiday this market will be entirely closed and we shall not issue this Report.

Marwadi Bazar Mon. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August. Rs. 448 1/2. A/May 1926 Rs. 416 1/2. Oomra D/January Rs. 388.

Bengal July. Rs. 377. D/January Rs. 351.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, June 15,

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 0 0
Century	0 15 6
E. D. Sassoon	0 15 0
Elphinstone	0 15 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 5 0
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 5 3
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 5 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
Mankji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 3 6
Swan per lb.	1 5 0
Finlay per lb.	1 5 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 9
Pearl per lb.	1 5 3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth X Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 9
Kohinoor per lb.	1 5 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 5 3
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 0
David per lb.	1 4 0
Tata per lb.	1 3 0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 3 9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 3 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 6
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 12 6
Phoenix per piece	5 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 12 0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece	5 10 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 0 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 0 0
Bombay United per piece	6 10 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	7 0 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pebaney	10 12 0
Hindustan	11 0 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 4 0
Textile	1 4 0
Spring (Merchant)	1 4 0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 15.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 725.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 790.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 775.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 155.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 274½.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.85-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 99.95.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs. 102.00.
London—Rome Liras 123.06.

TONE OF EXCHANGE

Exchange Market is steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 15.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/32
Bank Demand	1/6 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 11/32
Fcs. Demand.	727
American Dollars	275
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	209
Japan	111 1/2
Singapore	157

Market Steady

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 13.

Stockholm	1616
Christiania	2886
Amsterdam	1210
Switzerland	2502
Belgium	10200
Athens	28800

London, June 13.

Exchange on London in Paris 10015.
Exchange on London in Germany nil.
Exhange on London in Italy 12320.

New York, June 13.

Demand Bills 48543.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

Bombay, June 15.

3 Mos. 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-5/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5-1/2 per cent.
1 Month 5 per cent.
3 Month 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 13.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 15 1/2.

BULLION.

Bombay, June 15.

Sovereigns Ready 13-10-3.
Sovereigns Forward 13-8-6.
English Bar Gold 10 oz. 21-10-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-7-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-7-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-7-0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72-6-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 72-4-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-14-0.

London, June 14.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 31-10.
Silver forward, d. 31-9.

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet and steady. China sold. Very little business doing. Market likely to move within narrow limit.

GOLD.

Ready:—21 6 9

Bombay, June 15.

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asad	21 6-3	21-6-9		21-6-9
Sravan	21-5-9	21-6-3		21 6-3

Teji Mandi.
Ashad 0—3—0
Sravan 0—5—0
Tone—Market Steadyn

SILVER.

Bombay, June 15.

Ready:—72-4-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Jeth	72 8 0		72-3-0	72-3-0
Asad	71 15-0		71-13-0	71-13 0
Saavan	71-14-0		71-12-0	71-12-0

Teji Mandi.
Asad 1—15-0
Sravan 1—6-0
Tone—Market Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 15.

	per md.	Rs. a.
Brass English	3/4	55 12
BrDo	1	55 12
Do	1 1/4	55 12
Do	1 1/2	55 12
Do	1 3/4	55-12
Do	2	55 12

COPPER.

Bombay, June 15

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German.. ..	3-4	61 8 0
Copper	1	61 8 0
Copper	1 1-4	61 8 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	61 8 0
Copper	1 3-4	61 8 0
Copper	2	61 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62 0 0
Panchteka joint ..	..	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars	..	39 4 0
Pat Klai	..	67 0 0
Lead, Country	..	25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4..	..	
" " to 1 ..	..	53 0 0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		53 0 0
German Copper 1 1-2 ..	..	
" " to 1 3-4 to 2 ..		61 8 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..		.. 0 0
" 1 1-4 ..		61 8 0

METAL REPORT.

London, June 13.

Tin Block £252 3/4.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, per lb.	June 15. Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1-2	0 11 9
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2	0 13 6
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2	0 11 6
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2	0 11 3
David	No. 10 1-2	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0 10 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0 11 0
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0 9 9
Light-house ..	No. 6 1-2	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40—1	1 3 6
"	No. 42—2	1 4 3
"	No. 20	0 14 9
"	No. 32	1 1 3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 15. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	..
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..	8 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..	..
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	.. 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	13 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	13 3 0
Teelseed, White 35-15	..	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	..
Teelseed, Black ..	..	..
Poppyseed, White ..	..	..
Groundnuts	..	..
Mowrasced	..	..
Barley	..	..
Castorseed	..	12 11 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	..
Jira	12 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	..	
Wheat, Sept	8 10 0	
Linseed, May	..	
Linseed, Sept. ..	13 12 3	

LINSEED.

London, June 13.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags June/July sellers £22 3/8

Linseed Tone:—Poor demand—near easy.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net July/Aug sellers 43 7/8

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Sep/Oct paid 44.

Linseed Mirat 71,000 tons.

A. NORDEN AND CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, May 14.

Cotton: Although the market recently appeared to be well liquidated and somewhat oversold, confidence in new crop prospects increased to such an extent as result of the generous and widely distributed rainfall of the past few days, that bearish enthusiasm quickly revived. Heavy short selling, which reflected a renewal of outside interest, carried prices to new low levels for the movement. Trade buying was discouraged and the demand was mostly limited to profit-taking by shorts.

Bearish sentiment has been further promoted by the poor reports which continue to be received from dry goods circles where as yet there are no signs of improvement. The long period of depression in the cotton textile industry has brought to the majority of manufacturers an acute realization that only by the exercise of the highest order of efficiency can mills be run at a profit. Unfotunately, there is still a large number of mill executives who continue to pin their faith quantity production as the sole means profit making; not yet convinced that the hand-to-mouth policy of retailers and ultimate consumers is likely to be permanent, they pay no attention to the fact that the cotton textile plant capacity in the United States is considerably greater than warranted by the current domestic and export demand for manufactured goods.

Unsatisfactory cotton textile conditions are by no means confined to this Country. Reports from Lancashire are far from encouraging. The Board of Trade figures of British cloth and yarn exports for April show a decrease of 20 per cent and 7 per cent respectively as compared with March.

From Germany we are informed that manufacturing activity is decreasing and that interest in new crop shipments is still very limited, spinners fearing that, on account of the recent decline, weavers will endeavour to cancel existing contracts for Autumn delivery of yarns. Japanese mills continue to curtail operations and their stocks of American cotton are said to be much in excess of this season's requirements.

Trade advices will continue to influence the market but, during the next few months, the progress of the new crop will be the factor of paramount importance. Present weather conditions, although not ideal, are very much better than at this time last year; a record acreage is confidently to be expected; soil preparation has never been more thoough and there has been an appreciable increage in the use of fertilizers. We are well aware that May prospects often prove be deceptive and that numerous hazards are to be encountered before the yield can be even approximately determined. We feel, however, that at present, a continuance of the downward trend is indicated and advise sales on moderate rallies.

ITALY'S ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY

This industry has developed so favourably during the last few years that to-day it has become one of the most flourishing and financially most solid branches of the Italian industry.

As an indication of this development it may be quoted the recent decision of the "Snia Viscosa"—the biggest concern for artificial silk now existing in Europe and one of the largest in the world—to increase the capital from 600 millions to one milliard Lire. The net profit for the year 1924 amounted to more than 60 millions.

The principal concerns are:—

(1) Snia Viscosa—Head Office in Turin, Mills in Venaria, Reale, Pavia, Cesano Maderno. The mill under construction in Turin is going to be one of the biggest in the world, capable of producing 50,000 kg. of yarn per day. Extension of the buildings more than 200,000 square meters. Workers to be employed 15,000. This firm foresees a production of 100,000 kg. of yarn per day in 1927 when this mill will be working and the other mills will have been enlarged according to the scheme now in execution.

(2) La Soie de Chantillon—Head Office in Milan and mills in Chatillon, Iorea and one under construction in Vercelli—has increased its capital from 75 to 150 millions Lire. The annual production which is now 1.5 millions kg. will reach in the current year to about 2.8 millions kg. Number of workers employed being 3,000.

(3) Societa Generale Italiana Della Viscosa—Head Office in Rome. Mills at Rome, Padova and one under construction in Naples. Capital 100 millions Lire. Production 8,000 kg. per day. Numbers of workers employed 3,500.

(4) Seta Artificiale Varedo—Head Office in Milan and mill in Varedo—has increased its capital from 40 to 80 millions Lire. In 1924 production was 2,000 kg. per day. Workers employed 1,500.

(5) Seta Artificiale Ceriano—Head Office in Milan, Mill in Ceriano Laghetto. Capital 15 millions Lire.

(6) Seta Artificiale Vercellese—Head Office in Milan, mill under construction at Verelli. Capital 20 millions Lire.

(7) Societa' Anonima Seta Artificiale—Head Office in Rome, Mill under construction at Naples. Capital 30 millions.

The production shows a steady increase in the last four years:—

1921 about 1,750,000 kg.
1922 about 2,700,000 kg.
1923 about 4,620,000 kg
1924 about 8,400,000 kg.

In 1924 Italy occupied the fourth place among the producing countries. The production of the United States was 16,245,000 kg., of Great Britain 10,885,000 kg., and of Germany 10,760,000 kg. But in the current year Italy will pass second, immediately after the United States, with a production of more than 13 millions kg. This means about one-fifth of the world's production, which is estimated to be 70 millions kg. for the year 1925. (The Journal of Commerce of New York and Manchester Guardian Commercial).

EXPORT.

About 50 per cent of the Italian production is exported, mostly to Great Britain, then to Austria, France and Switzerland and in increasing quantities to the other countries. How continuous and quick has been the increase of the export may be seen from the following figures:—

1921 (only one semester) 517,946 kg.—33,074,759 Lire.

1922 (only one semester) 1,450,568 kg.—103,681,131 Lire.

1923 (only one semester) 2,325,968 kg.—154,404,260 Lire.

1924 (only one semester) 4,529,789 kg.—296,261,470 Lire.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Meeting to protest against alleged Alwar Atrocities, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY June 20.

Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, seventh annual general meeting, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sir Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra will deliver a public discourse on the Mundaka Upanishad at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m. k

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 20th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the "Congress House" 223, Girgaum Back Road.

CLASS IN PSYCHOLOGY.—Mr. H. K. Agrawal, will conduct the weekly study class in psychology at the premises of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, today (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.).

Mortality Returns—Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 14th June 1925 to 6 a.m. of 15th June 1925.

Small-pox Attacks 2; Deaths 2; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza 1; Deaths 1; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn), 72. Total Mortality this day last year 83.

VALLABHACHARYAN VAISHNAVAS PARISHAD.—A meeting of the Bombay Vaisnavas held under the Presidentship of His Holiness Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj, has unanimously decided to hold the seventh sitting of the Vallabhacharyan Vaisnavas Parisad under the Presidentship of His Holiness Goswami Shree Tikayat Shri Goverdhanlalji Maharaj of Nath Dwara on the 25th and 26th inst.

LIQUOR SHOP PROTEST MEETING.—A public meeting of the residents of Girgaum and other citizens will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. S. T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall in order to protest against the sanction for a Liquor Shop by the Collector in a decent, prominent, and school locality when K. F. Nariman Jamnadas Mehta, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. Dalvi, Prof. Phadnis, S. H. Jhabwalla, and Dr. Savarkar and others will address, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla will preside.

PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the Alwar atrocities and the unjust detention of Mr. Pathik by Udaipur State when Messrs. J. M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman Seth Chhotani, B. J. Desai, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. Sawarkar, Dalpatram Pathak, Kanayalal Kalavtri, Vijaysing Mehta will speak and Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

SRI AYURVEDIC INSTITUTION.—For the last four years that Vaidya Raj Purushottam Waman Panse has been conducting the Shri Krishna Ayurvedic Institution, in Girgaum. This Institution has now been affiliated to the Vidyapith of Shrimat Jagatguru Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti) at Nasik and will henceforth be conducted on College lines. The new classes will open on the 28th inst. Successful students will get the diploma under the seal of the Sanskrit University and with the signature of His Holiness the Shankaracharya. Students wishing to get admission should apply, with 4 annas stamps, for information regarding fees, etc., to Ayurveda Chikitsaka Vaidya Panse, P.W., No. 43-43, Kandewadi Girgaon, Bombay.

ZOROASTER'S ANNIVERSARY DAY.—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Anniversary Day of the passing away of the old Iranian Prophet Zoroaster, Mr. Byramgor T. Anklesaria will preside. There will be Avesta, Persian and Gujerati recitals from Mr. J. B. Vatcha and Mr. M. F. Mullan followed by short Gujerati speeches from Ervad R. D. Dastur and Mr. A. K. Vesavewala, and English speeches from Mr. Minoo R. P. Masani and Mr. S. K. Nanavati. Mr. J. P. Sarkari will give devotional songs. The meeting is open to the public.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with Mails from London of 11th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 13th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the Mails from Bombay of 30th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 1 p.m. on the 13th instant Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday evening The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 4th instant arrived Aden at 8-30 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at noon the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 19th instant.

AGARKAR DAY CELEBRATION.—Under the auspices of the Balavanta Sangha, Villa Parla, the Agarkar Day was celebrated on Sunday, in the Hall of Parla Tilak Vidyalaya when Mr. D. G. Kale, while proposing Mr. N. R. Phatak to the chair briefly explained to the audience the importance of such celebrations. The chairman then introduced the speaker Mr. V. N. Naik, to the audience who dwelt on Agarkar's work in great length and explained how Agarkar's advocacy of all round reform—political, social, religious, educational and industrial has now proved to be prudent and sound and how his preachings have been crowned with success to this day. The president in his concluding remarks cited certain examples and proved how Mr. Tilak and Mr. Agarkar were bosom friends of each other, though they were each other's opponents for some time.

THE LATE MR. MUNSHI MAHOMED HASSEN MAKBA.—The Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay, and branches and the Karmia Library were closed on Sunday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Munshi Mahomed Hasson Makba, J.P. The deceased had a life-long connection with the Anjuman, of which he was a Vice-President and a member of the Managing Committee. The gymnasium attached to the Anjuman High School on Hornby Road has been associated with his name for many years past. He had been paying an annual grant of Rs. 250 for its maintenance, which, as provided by him, will continue even after his death. He took a very keen interest in the religious education of the Anjuman students and contribued every year Rs. 120 for this purpose. The death of Mr. Makba removes from the Moslem society of this City a figure, who was considered for more than a generation an indispensable factor in all the activities for the social and educational advancement of the Moslems of Bombay. He had once presided at the annual meeting of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore. He gave away large sums of money to help Moslem educational institutions all over India. He was a Trustee of many charitable trusts in this City.

WOMAN STABBED IN EYES.

JEWELLERY TAKEN AWAY BY "FRIEND."

Hindu widow named Parvatibai Luxmon was seen by a police constable on patrol duty at the Byculla Grain Depot alone and weeping, on Sunday afternoon. He found on approaching her that she had been wounded in her eyes. He took her to J. J Hospital where the doctors told him she was blind. On the way to hospital he questioned her in reply to which she said a friend of hers named Sakaram went to her on Friday afternoon, and asked for a loan. She had no money but agreed to give him her jewels to be pledged. The next day they went to the place where she was found. She was made to wait till sunset when he ordered her to give him the jewellery. She refused. Sakaram not only forced the jewellery out of her, but also stabbed her in the eyes and ran away with jewellery worth Rs. 375. Since then she remained there till she was discovered by the police constable.

The police made enquiries but were not able to establish her identity. Investigations are proceeding.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE RESULTS IN SUICIDE.

On Sunday at about 2 p.m. information was received at Mahim Police Station that one Gangoobai, wife of Vithoba Dhor, aged 26 years, residing at Dharavi, was found suffering from opium poisoning by her mother, Hiroobai. She was removed by the police to J. J. Hospital but she died on the way. Dr. V. A. C. Carvalho who was called to treat Gangoobai, questioned her as to who gave her the opium, and was told that she herself (Gangoobai) had taken a rupee worth of opium. The reason of her taking the opium is said to be domestic trouble.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MOTOR CYCLE TRAGEDY.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday at E. G. Hospital touching the death of Mr. James B. McKee who succumbed to injuries in the E. G. Hospital received in the Alexandra Dock on the 11th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. George Brodie, of Messrs. Bird and Co. said on the night between 10 and 11, he was with Mr. McKee and Captain Grierson. They were in a motor cycle and a side car. The deceased was driving it. At about 2 a.m. they were going through the Alexandra Dock towards the Red Gate. Witness had no recollection whatever as to what happened. When he regained consciousness he found himself on the road. The other two were also on the road. He noticed a hand trolly lying across the road, with the broad side on, about six feet from the motor bicycle.

Rajaram Indraji, police constable No. 817-I, said at about 1-45 a.m. he saw a motor bicycle coming from the direction of the Yellow Gate and proceeding towards the Red Gate. There were three passengers in it. It was going fast. When the motor bicycle came in front of shed No. 2, he noticed that it overturned and the occupants were thrown down. He went up and found a hand cart on the road. The motor cycle was lying near. The three occupants were injured. One of whom was conscious. The deceased and another man were unconscious.

Major R. W. Pettigrew described eight different injuries sustained by the deceased and said the cause of the death was of severe contusion and laceration.

The jury returned a verdict of death by severe laceration and concussion of the brain due to his having accidentally fallen off his motor bicycle which collided against a hand cart lying on the road in Alexandra Dock.

POLICE SERGEANT IN TROUBLE.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

The Bombay City Police have another sensation in the case against a Police Sergeant in which serious allegations are made by the complainant. The complainant in this case is a Hindu, named Jala Meran, and the police officer concerned is Sergeant Raymond stationed at Matunga. The charges are:—trespass, criminal intimidation and mischief. The following complaint was lodged by Jala Meran against Sergeant Raymond at the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. P. L. Thakar and the Magistrate has ordered summons to be issued fixing hearing on the 19th instant:

That I am a servant in the shop of one Abdul Hussein Matavli who has got an umbrella and mango shop at Matunga on the G. I. P. Railway. The accused is a sergeant at the Kingsway Police Station. On the 20th of May, at about 11 p.m. the accused came to the shop and asked to give him an umbrella on credit for his boy. The accused then rushed into the inner room of the shop where I was seated and asked me to give him an umbrella on credit. I told him that my master was not present and I could not give him the umbrella on credit. Thereupon the accused asked me whether I did not recognise him. I was at the time making up some accounts. The account books and account papers were lying there The accused said that I will have to give him the umbrella. He then took the account papers and tore some books saying I was conducting a gambling shop. He then took away one book and two written account sheets. He also threatened while going as to how I conducted the shop and how I would not give him the umbrella. He then left the shop. I then reported the matter to my master who went to the Police Station and lodged a complaint. He was referred to the Court after his complaint was recorded.

BOMBAY POLICE SCANDAL.

ITS GENESIS.

The investigation of the case against three police officers which was a subject matter of enquiry last week is, we understand, complete but the result is not known. It came out of a case against one Damodar Narayen, who was charged at the instance of Inspector S. R. Patwardhan of the Bombay C.I.D. It appears Rao Saheb Patwardhan was specially deputed by the Commissioner of Police to find out whether a certain shop at DeLisle Road was being run for gambling purposes. Accordingly he went to the shop at 7-55 p.m. on the 1st instant and found Damoder Narayen with three others taking bets. Inspector Patwardhan gave Damoder Re. one and asked him to put it on figure 8 and got a receipt. He then produced the warrant and took possession of posters, notices, blanks and receipt books which were produced before Mr. N. T. Janagalwalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate at Dadar. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. three hundred or in default two months' further rigorous imprisonment. The accused on hearing the sentence was flabergasted and struck to the core. He then made some ugly revelations which became a matter of departmental enquiry by the Commissioner of Police.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

MONDAY'S CLOSING RATE

+39

A cable received from New York at 11 p.m. yesterday stated :-

Monday's opening rate	+7
Monday's closing rate	+39
Liverpool opening	+22
Liverpool closing	+34

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

ANGLO-INDIAN SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS.

Deputy Inspector P. C. Malpas put up Richard Stanley, who passed himself as an Anglo-Indian, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of Criminal trespass.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that in the early hours of the 9th instant, the accused along with another man was found in one of the rooms of the Kanta Building, Fort. The watchman of the building who had locked the room the previous night on seeing the accused and his companion asked them what was their business. Both the persons tried to put up a fight and in the meanwhile, one of the men made good his escape. The accused was arrested and made over to the police.

Sergeant Goosh stepped into the witness box and identified the accused as a bad character whom he knew for the last couple of years.

Mr. Agaskar who appeared for the defence admitted the accused had guilty to the charge of trespass. But he submitted that the accused had gone to a Cinema and as it was raining heavily, he went there for shelter. He was brought down oto Bombay by the police to give evidence in a case in which two Anglo-Indians attacked a railway guard of the B. B. C. I. Ry. and robbed him of money He was allowed to sleep in railway yard Grant Road and given Re. 1 a day.

Mr. Malpas requested His Worship to deal a deterrent sentence to the accused who had five previous convictions and in view of the numerous thefts that have been lately committed in the Fort area.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

LUSITANIAN HOTEL MURDER.

John Anthony Caetan Fernandez was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, charged with the murder of C. Lobo, a Goanese Christian, attempting the murder of two others and causing grievous hurt to an Inmee on the night of May 30, in Lusitanian Hotel.

Inspector Davison said that the accused's history showed that he was declared a lunatic in 1922 and was sent to Lunatic Asylum for treatment. He was discharged from the Asylum in 1924.

Asked as to the accused's behaviour in the lock-up, Mr. Davison said that his behaviour was normal but whenever police officers went to him for statement, he said that the Bombay Presidency belonged to him and that "these people" were preventing him from getting his possessions and so on.

Mr. Davison applied to His Worship that the accused be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

His Worship accordingly passed an order.

ACQUITTED OF INSULT AND DEFAMATION CHARGES.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Albert Sequeira of the Accountant General's Office charged John Fernandes, his brother-in-law, with insult and defamation.

Mr. P. N. Bijaykar, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Coelho, pleader defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that as he was going along and was just opposite Queen's Road Girls' School the accused called him a lunatic. The accused then went to the office of the complainant and there defamed him before his subordinates, telling them that the complainant was not of good moral character. The accused was further alleged to have written a letter to the complainant asking him not to rejoi his wife.

The accused in his defence stated that the complainant used to hold him up an demand the return of money alleged have been borrowed from him by the accused's father. On April 24, while he was going the complainant again held him up and began to demand money. The accused threatened him that if he continued that any more he would have to put the matter in the hands of the police. Subsequently they both went to complainant's office and referred the matter to Mr. Ajinkya., a Superintendent of the Accountant General's Office. In the course of the arbitration the accused admitted that he made certain statements regarding the complainant but maintained that they were privileged ones.

The witnesses produced by the complainant corroborated the accused's story.

His worship discharged the accused.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

A bit of smart detective work and vigilence on the part of Preventive Officers—Messrs. S. A. Patel, John Goes, Baig and others was responsible for the haul of a big quantity of cocaine and the conviction of Syed Mahmud, one Egyptian fireman who was smuggling the cocaine.

Placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of illicit possession of cocaine, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment more.

The evidence showed that the accused was a fireman on s.s. "George". On receipt of information, the preventive officers opened negotiations with the accused Mr. S. A. Patel, posing as the purchaser. Mr. Patel and the accused met in a restaurant where the accused agreed to part with eight ounces of cocaine for Rs. 1,200. In accordance with the agreement Mr. Patel went to the Docks on Sunday night and as the accused came down from the ship and was passing on the two packets of cocaine, he was arrested by Mr. John Voes and other officers. The cocaine was actually valued at Rs. 960.

The accused in his statement said that the cocaine was given to him by an Italian. He admitted having handed over the packets to Mr. Patel.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above.

BUCKET SHELF COLLAPSE.

On Monday morning a serious accident occurred in a bucket factory, situated at Mazagaon, near Noorbaug. It appears there was a shelf on which a large number of buckets were hanging which suddenly collapsed injurying four labourers working near by.

Mr. Honey of Babulnath Fire Brigade Station immediately repaired to the scene and extricated the injured men and removed them to J. J. Hospital.

DECLINES TO PAY FOR WHISKEY.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Benjamin Herman middleton, an ex-army pensioner with cheating Green's Restaurant in respect of the cost of a peg of whiskey and soda.

The prosecution alleged that on the evening of May 10, the accused went to Green's and ordered a peg of whiskey and soda. The head waiter was rather hesitating to serve the accused, as on previous occasions he had caused trouble in the restaurant. The accused, however, assured the waiter that he had enough money and jingled some coppers in his pocket, and persuaded the waiter to give him two pegs one after another. When money was demanded, the accused declined to pay and finally the police had to be called for and the accused handed over. When the accused was searched by the police not a pie was found in his pockets.

Inspector Guider told the Court that the accused was an army pensioner but his pension was suspended as he had failed to appear before the Medical Board. Mr. Guider also told the Court that the accused was notorious for causing trouble in restaurants.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said, he had no intention to cheat.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default three weeks imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.

REOPENING AFTER VACATION

CHIEF JUSTICE TO ARRIVE ON FRIDAY.

The High Court again presented a lively and busy scene with the presence of throngs of litigants and lawyers and attorneys when it re-opened on Monday morning after the long summer vacation.

On the Appellate Side were seated the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett along with the new Judge Mr. Madgaoker in the first court; while Mr. Justice Coyaji sitting singly in the second court, attended to admission work in the absence of the Chief Justice who is due to arrive on Friday next.

On the Original Side were seated Justices Sir Lallubhai Shah, Mr. Kajiji, Mr. Crump, Mr. Taraporewalla Mr. Mirza and Mr. Percival.

BULL OPERATOR IN COURT

INSOLVENCY ORDER ANNULLED.

Re: Manilal Jugaldas—Present applicant.

vs.

Virji Madhowji—Petitioning Creditors.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewala.

In this matter, the petitioning creditor, a broker in the Bombay Stock Exchange, had applied before the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival, for the adjudication of Manilal Jugaldas. That application was granted by His Lordship on the 8th of June.

On Monday morning, Mr. Jinnah appeared before his Lordship, on behalf of the said Manilal to apply for an amendment of the said adjudication order. In the course of the affidavit, made by Manilal in support of this application, it was stated that the grounds on which the order of adjudication was made were all false. Replying to the allegation that in order to avoid paying his creditors he had gone away to Cambay, he said that he had not run away there, but he had merely gone there as his health was not good, that it was his native place, and that he usually spent some months there in the course of every year. He further stated that at the date of the petition there was no debt due by him to the creditor as the amount was not ascertained. It was further stated that only with the help of his near relatives, he had settled with all his creditors by paying them about 7½ lacs of rupees in cash and in securities. He further denied having committed any act of insolvency.

Mr. Kemp who appeared for the petitioning creditor said that he had no objection to the said adjudication order being annulled.

After hearing both the counsel and Mr. B. N. Lang the official assignee, the Court passed an order annulling the adjudication order.

Messrs. Little and Co. acted for Manilal Jugaldas Messrs. Captain and Vaidya acted for the petitioning creditor.

SENSATION IN COTTON MARKET.

TROUBLE OVER E. I. C. ASSOCIATION'S RULING.

As a result of the ruling of the East India Cotton Association forbidding members of the Association to have any dealings with Kucha Kandhy transactions from June 15, the Kucha Kandhy dealers entered the Cotton Brokers' Hall and took possession of the premises so that no business could be transacted. The dealers numbering over two hundred actually stopped all business and continued occupying the hall till about 2/30 p.m. to-day, when they were persuaded to vacate the hall on a promise by the Managing Committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association to consider their grievances.

The East India Cotton Association in order to carry out strictly their bye-law 48 relating to Kucha Kandhy transactions, i.e., transactions without a proper legal contract posted up the following notice:

"Any member found guilty of breach of bye-law 48 relating to Kucha Kandhy transactions should be punished with no less a penalty than of expulsion from membership of the Association". This ruling was received with strong disapproval by the Kucha Kandhy dealers who considered that it would materially affect their business which was to a large extent carried on with members of the Cotton Brokers' Association which is a body affiliated to the East India Cotton Association, the members of the former body being thus also members of the latter. If such members were not allowed to transact business with them, it would fall with consequent loss to themselves. Under these circumstances to show their displeasure, they resolved to occupy the hall, thus preventing the other members from doing any business. The Cotton Brokers' Association has now promised to help them in their grievances and relying on that promise the Kucha Kandhy dealers have dispersed.

MADHOWJI SHARES SYNDICATE.

INSOLVENCY PETITION TRANSFERRED.

FRESH HEARING TO-MORROW

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Percival at the High Court on Monday morning in the petition filed by Messrs. Vasanji Damodar and Co., a firm of share-brokers to adjudicate the Bull Syndicate of Madhowjis shares (known by the name of X. Y. Z.) as insolvents.

His Lordship was at first inclined to hold that no proper case had been made out for the petitioners, and to dismiss the petition on that ground. But in view of the fact urged by counsel for the petitioners that a particular sum was due from the Syndicate to them, his Lordship thought it advisable to give the petitioners another chance before the Insolvency Court. His Lordship therefore referred the matter to the Insolvency Judge to be tried by him.

The case will therefore be heard afresh before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla to-morrow.

SWAMI VIVEKANAND STATUE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to send the following Press note for publication in your esteemed paper at your earliest convenience and should you approve of the idea, I shall further be obliged if you will please write a small note in your columns. Yours etc.

J. S. PINDI.

PRESS NOTE.

The Proposal for Swami Vivekananda memorial statue for Bombay being well received by the Press and the public throughout India, some of the Gujarati and Kathiawari admirers of the great Swami have expressed their wish of having one bronze statue of the Swami in Ahmedabad or Dwarka as well. I have placed an order for this statue with the famous Indian sculptor Mr. V. V. Wagh of 6, New Queen's Road Girgaum, Bombay. Mr. Wagh being himself an admirer of the Swami has agreed to charge the same sacrificial price as quoted by him for the bronze statue of Lokmanya Tilak which he has done for Bombay, but as the statue will be 1"-3" more in height than the Lokmanya statue, a proportionate amount shall be paid extra. I appeal to the Princes and people of Gujerat and Kathiawar to send their contributions to Mr. V. V. Wagh sculptor direct, who would regularly acknowledge all contributions in Press. I hope every Hindu who has the slightest love for his religion will not fail to contribute his mite towards the memorial of the greatest exponent of the Hindu religion of the modern times.

All correspondence on this subject may also be addressed to Mr. Wagh.

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

The passengers by the B. I. S.S. "Domala" are due in Bombay on 22nd instant: Mr Wm. Barclay, Mr. S G Combie, Mr. C E Crowther, Mr. A G Dewberry, Mr. R. deMontmorency, Mr V M Gillespie, and Mr. W B Mauhan.

The passengers by the S.S. "Kaisar-I-Hind" are due on Friday next, the 19th June.—

Abdul Aziz, Major G L Brown, Mr. J. Parker, Col. F A F Barnado, Mr J R Barrow, Mr. V P Bose, Mr S W Banfield, Mr. E J Carter, Mr. C Christensen, Mr. J Claeson, Mrs E Daniel infant and child, Mr. W C Daness, Mr. P C Das Gupta, Miss Dunning, Capt and Mrs. J Dalls Edge, Mr J. Eaton, S/Nurse, E Foskett, Mrs D Ferguson, Col. J D Graham, Capt A V Holt, Mr. L F Hodgson, Mr. J T Hill, Mr. G Hodford, Mr. C R Harrison, Mr. P T Harrison, Mr. A R Ismailoff, Major F L D Jarrad, Mr and Mrs. J C Ker, Mr. C W Kenyon, Mrs H Lonbet, Mr Master, Miss D Morris, Mr. R McCrecken, Mr W J. Moore, Major W Miller, Major A W Malony, Mr. C A Mehta, Mr C A Malcolm, Mr G B McWillie, Hon. Sir Norman MacLeod, Mr. W L Morrison, Mr E J Misson, Mr. S B Narisran, Mr. A P Neatham, Lt.-Col. G Ormrod, Dr and Mrs. A H O'Donnell, Mr T H Oxenham, Capt. H S Pearson, Mr. N Pattison, Capt. G R Pouncey Mr. and Mrs. J Robinson, Mrs J L Simonsen, Mr. W T Simpson, Mr. R Strachan, Mr. J Scott, Mrs B Saunders, Mr. T S Sterling, Mr. H W Smith, Mr. C Shelby, Dr. (Miss) E Snaw, Miss E M Shaw, Mr. H M Tarlton, Mrs S Tuck, Mr and Mrs. F L Usher and child, S/Nurse M Williams, and Lt. E F Weston.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 24th week of the current year ending on 13th June the total mortality 495 was 21 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 20.43. These figures compare favourably with those for the 24th week of 1924 when the mortality was 605 and death-rate 25.37 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 683 and Death-rate 30.53.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 191 as against nil and 190 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 122 were among infants under one year of age; 13 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 14 attacks and 8 deaths.

Plague caused 5 attacks and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 299 as against 342 for the 24th week of 1924 and 327 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1925.

THE N. W. R. STRIKE.

The North Western Railway strike has been dragging on for more than two months, and events have proved that while the Agent has force on his side, the strikers have reason on theirs. What is more, the strikers have evinced a desire for peace which obtains no response from the Agent who apparently is obsessed with the conceit of prestige. We have taken some trouble to depute a careful observer to give us a report of the origin and progress of the deadlock. In the serial article he concludes to-day, there is evidence supporting the mission of Mr. C. F. Andrews and suggesting the means of a peaceable settlement honourable to both parties. A week ago, the Railway Board wired to the suppliants of conciliation that they should keep themselves out of the fray and leave the fortune of the struggle to a body known as the "recognised union". People not acquainted with the reality of the Union may think that their members have collectively been as it were honoured with a Rao Bahadurship, but the truth is that the "recognised union" is a marsupial pet of the Agent and the body is a hindrance to direct and independent organisation. The Agent is putting forward his dilapidated union, ycclpt "recognised", as a counterpoise to the bargain for peace. What is the "recognised union" except a body palatable to the Agent's idea of trade-union development? Now he makes much of the function of the "recognised union" supervised by one Mr. Thorpe and permitting of militant Anglo-Indian propaganda and the organisation of hybrid claims. The N. W. R. Union presented a number of grievances to the Agent, but it seems there is a small body, recognised, which functions as the cork in the bottle, noticeable in the flow but obstructive in the end. The Railway Board has been duped by the pretensions of the coteric which claims to be voicing Labour on the Railways while 50,000 men present their grievances through an independent organ.

Mr. H. A. Malik, the late General Secretary of the "recognised N. W. R.", gives us an account of the doings of the Union whose claims have been exaggerated for the discrediting of strikers:—

Having read the Railway Board's reply to the All-India Trade Union Congress regarding the present strike on the N. W. Railway I am surprised to see the misstatement made by the Railway Board in this connection. I was the last general secretary of the N. W. Railway Union before the N. W. R. employees vested powers in Mr. Hall, Mr. Miller and Mr. Khan as their chief executive by referendum throughout the line. Mr. Thorpe was appointed Secretary by Mr. Ram Autar, a clerk of the Traffic Manager's Office, called President, without the sanction of any committee then in existence in my place and I was dislodged from office and put as assistant general secretary without any blame whatsoever. Mr. Thorpe has never been appointed General Secretary by constitution as there was never a quorum of the Central Delegates Committee to confirm his appointment.

At present there is no union in existence over the N. W. Ry. which can be called the N. W. Rly Union but the one led by Messrs. Hall Miller and Khan. The so-called recognized union, as stated by the Railway Board, is nothing but a farce as it has neither members, constitution, funds nor any office bearers in the headquarter and out-stations. I represented as the General Secretary in 1924 the grievances of the staff in the form of resolutions through the Committee to the Agent, the grievances which have now been put forwarded by the strikers of the N. W. Railway, but without any result. It is wicked to say that the present strike has been engineered by Messrs. Hall, Miller and Khan and the grievances of the men have simply been manufactured to give it an air of plausibility. The men have grievances and I, as general secretary, have for full one year been repeatedly asking the Agent to look into these but without any effect and it was the continued indifferent attitude of the Agent to the real grievances of the men that resulted in the present outbreak. Even during the present strike I approached the Agent to open negotiations with me regarding an amicable settlement, but in vain. These circumstances compelled me to resign and work with the real body.

We apologise for the lengthy quotation but every syllable of it is relevant in view of the shuffling attitude of the Agent and the support lent by the Railway Board. The Government want the strikers to submit their case through a domesticated Union while their claims extend to the remedy of fourteen grievances which the Government are not prepared to recognise. They need not recognise them in the spirit of finality; all that is wanted is a scrutiny of the claims courteously preferred. The Agent has strenuously opposed the appointment of a Conciliation Board. He is in a strong position and he may be chuckling at the scarcity of funds, but he has no appreciation of the noble spirit of restraint exercised by the workers and the sufferings they have sustained against the provocations to violence and sabotage. To us the forbearance of the men is a matter of agreeable surprise. They have waited long enough without the reproach of violence, but the Agent has confined his imagination to the glorifying of the so-called Union whose claims Mr. Thorpe urges in terms of abasement. The facts adduced by our correspondent repel all fables about the perversity of the genuine Union. The way-out lies within the discretion of the Agent. Arbitration is pressed as the solution by the Union of workers whose only crime is that they have failed to supersede the Thorpe Committee with claims of superior recognition. If they are not the recognised union, they at least deserve to be recognised. We hope that the Government will lend their influence to the overtures of arbitration urged by the mission of Mr. C. F. Andrews and finish a horrid stalemate in which the Government have no excuse for the imposition of sufferings upon the poor.

STATUES OF NATIONAL HEROES.

No civilised and self-respecting nation will trifle with the memory of its great men and women. The memory is a spiritual legacy held in trust for the coming generations. It is bequeathed to them as a vital force, a regenerating power, to be jealously guarded and to be recalled with the greatest reverence and with the consummate skill of the disciplined artist competent to recognise the magnitude of his task. Neither maudlin enthusiasm, nor incompetent handling of his medium, nor the grocer's obliging mannerisms can be regarded as evidence of the artists's title to take liberties with the great names that have made the nation's history. The necessity and sanctity of art ought certainly to be indisputable. Art alone is the living interpretation of the spiritual truths acquired by a nation. Art alone adequately interprets the spiritual struggle and the dynamic force of the great souls who serve as an index to its spiritual advancement. History and religion have recognised the services of Art. And it is a significant and hopeful sign of the times that we, as a nation, after centuries of enervating somnolence, are once again demanding the rejuvenating services of art. But recent events and the correspondence in newspapers reveal the prevalence of tendencies, practices and procedure that are calculated to injure permanently the interests of art and to insult the memory of the great names sought to be preserved for the nation These irresponsible methods ought not to be approved by an intelligent and self-respecting public conscious of their rights, of their duty towards art and of the debt they owe to the great men of the nation. It is not an isolated activity, individual or incident which impels the protest registered here. The procedure adopted by the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Committee, the sentiments expressed by some of those who disapproved the actions of that committee but advocated a similar procedure, the action of those responsible for the Tilak statue at Ahmedabad and of those responsible for the abortive proposal in the local Congress Committee for the Dadabhai statue and, finally, the procedure adopted by those who have been associated with the proposals for the Tilak and Vivekanand statues for this city, may be mentioned as sufficient testimony to the imperative need for a keener sense of responsibility on the part of those who aspire to enlist popular sympathy and support for public memorials. Mr. Pindi's letter is an instance of inadequate realisation of this responsibility. He has obliged us with a "Press Note" in which he says that "the proposal for Swami Vivekanand Memorial statue being well received by the Press and the public throughout India, some of the Gujerati and Kathiawari admirers of the great Swami have expressed their wish of having one bronze statue of the Swami in Ahmedabad or Dwarka as well. *I have an order for this statue* (our italics) with the famous Indian sculptor, Mr. V. V. Vagh." Mr. Vagh has, he adds, agreed to a "sacrificial price" for the statue. It would appear that Mr. Vagh is beginning to specialise in "sacrificial prices." We do not know how far the domestic arrangement between Messrs. Pindi and Vagh has proceeded. But if Mr. Pindi is to be believed,—the passage in his letter we have italicised should be noticed—he has already placed the order with Mr. Vagh for the bronze statue of the Swami. Evidently the statue is not to be the personal gift to the citizens of "Ahmedabad or Dwarka as well" from Mr. Pindi. Otherwise, he would not have troubled Mr. Vagh with the contributions and correspondence from "the Princes and people of Gujerat and Kathiawar." May we, therefore, ask for a list of the responsible men or committee, if any, from whom Mr. Pindi presumably receives the authority to place the order? May we also enquire for the names of some of those who have made themselves responsible for the Vivekanand statue said to be entrusted to Mr. Mahatre and also for the names of those who are believed to have agreed to purchase the bronze Tilak statue from Mr. Vagh? The enquiries are not less necessary than pertinent. They are necessary for safeguarding the interests of the sculptor and of their art as well as for maintaining respect for the great men whose services they are asked to interpret to the future. Let us, by all means, invite art to honour our great men. But let us not forget that we need the best available art for the purpose. And the only rational method of approach is certainly the establishment of a system of competition open to all artists and directed by competent committees responsible to the public. That alone will prevent the irresponsible activities and methods that have degraded art to the level of the grocer's commodity and made the great names of the nation the plaything of maudlin hysterics. Indifferent art, offered however cheap, is no compensation for the injury thus done to their memory. Its cheapness is clearly not a taken of its worth. The acceptance of indifferent wares is not encouragement to art. Bad art sacrifices not the interests of the individual who offers the cheap commodity, but the memory of the great men bequeathed as a sacred trust to the nation. We hope, therefore, that those who have proposed the memorials will soon form themselves into responsible committees and institute the competitions suggest here. They will thus not only win the confidence of the public, guarantee the interests of art and artists, but also indicate the appropriate manner in which the memory of the men who have contributed to national advancement ought to be respected, preserved and interpreted.

Notes of the Day.

German Nationalists Angry.

The attitude of Hindenburg and his repeated assurances that he will, as President of the Reich, stand above party strife are beginning to cause chagrin to the German Nationalists, who form the Right Wing in the German Paliament. As the accounts in the latest German papers show, their discontent is now becoming vocal. In the "Reichswart," for example, Count Reventlow, the propagandist *par excellence* of anti-republicanism in Germany, complains that "a very large number of Germans awaited and hoped from the new President a policy which could lean to the Right. But his assurance that the Treaty of Versailles is a document which must be respected and adhered to, his public recognition of Ebert as a great man, and his stamping Ebert's policy and activities, as worthy to be considered of real service to the Fatherland, are signs which are bound to be looked upon by the German Nationalists as indicative of turning away from them." The Bavarian newspaper "Zeit", the organ of Stresemann, also complains that the festivities in honour of the election of the new President have been utilised by the Bavarian Nationalists in making demonstrations, protesting against the policy of the present German Government "with whom Hindenburg has identified himself." The Allies will naturally watch with great interest how far the Monarchist elements in Germany can coalesce to turn out Stresemann with whose foreign policy Hindenburg is said to be in complete accord.

The Soviet Bosses Show Concern.

The heads of the Soviet Republic are apparently realising that they cannot go on keeping a hold over the Russian masses with their old policy of blaming the pre-Soviet bourgeois order for everything. The number of "Nepmen" in Russia—those who swear by the New Economic Policy is rapidly on the increase. According to a special correspondent of the "Prager Presse" who has supplied that paper with detailed accounts of the Soviet Congress held in the middle of last month at Moscow, the fact that the Soviet Government propaganda was leaving the Russian masses cold was plainly and frankly admitted before the Congress by Kalinin, the Secretary to the Central Executive Committee: He characterised the Soviet system of Government as "the perfection of the democratic system" but maintained that "the Soviet apparatus had broken down here and there and was perceptibly turning away the masses from Soviet ideas." He pleaded for more active propaganda on the part of the Soviet executive, and remarked that national politics must be encouraged in Soviet autonomous republics where a variety of communities existed, as opposed to communal politics. The same point was illustrated by the communist Larin who complained that in a certain republic where Russians, Ukrains, Poles and Jews formed the population, the other three communities did not allow any representation in the local Soviet to the Russians, who formed 30 per cent of the whole population. The proletariat, particularly the urban factory workers, are, however, quite enthusiastic over Soviet rule. In the Congress it was announced that the Federation of Transport Workers offered the Soviet executive a fleet of thirty aeroplanes, and this was named "Tseizinsky" after one of the Soviet Commissars. The workers in a factory for manufacturing machinery presented also to the Congress the first electric locomotive in Russia, which has been built up exclusively from material obtained in Soviet territory. The Soviet bosses, however, are concerned about their hold over the masses, and Trotsky has been brought back as "a man with a practical head."

A Frenchman Looks At Us.

One of the oldest and most influential journal in France, the "Revue des deux Mondes" has sent a special correspondent to India to report on the Indian situation. Monsieur Maurice Pernot entered India at the beginning of the year via Ceylon, and in letters to his paper, written from Delhi at the beginning of April, he has given some of his early impressions. They are very brief but full of shrewed observations and show a praiseworthy desire to escape from the temptation of being prejudiced either way. In the latest number to hand of the "Revue des deux Mondes," in which his second letter is published, M. Pernot observes: "Those who have called India the land of mystery and enigma are apparently the very people who have known her best. The little that I see, the little that I hear, already appears to me to be far too much." In his opinion the Indian political problem is only an aspect of a much more vast and complex problem which a people of 300 millions is putting to Europe and he notices how these millions are aspiring "to become one nation, in spite of differences of race, of language, and of manners and religious faith." He has had talks with a number of Indian leaders, and the impression he carried away of all these interviews was of a movement saturated "with deep faith, and ardent idealism" but uncertain, indeterminate methods. He admires wholeheartedly this effort undertaken by an *elite* of "men of thought and of action."

A Comparison.

Of two great leaders of the Indian movement he says: "The one, a magnificent poet, is revealing to ardent youths the treasures of the ancient Hindu wisdom, and is making a valiant attempt to build up the foundations of national education. The other, a wonderful apostle, has resolved to demolish the barriers of religion and of caste. He notes the multiple forms of our national public endeavour: "an institution here for raising the status of women, another there for educating the 'untouchables.'" But this foreign observer cannot conceal his astonishment at the wonderful medley of life and hopes and ambitions of a land where he reads in the same newspaper news giving an account in one column of a "noble resolution against the use of opium and drink," and in another the announcement that "three Hindus were condemned to death for the crime of sacrificing a young girl to the terrible goddess Kali."

Profit or Service?

The enhancement in rents of the stalls of the Crawford Market is, at bottom, the outcome of a faulty conception of municipal administration and we are glad to see the Nationalist Party making an opportune protest against the increase. It is this conception which miscalls the organisation and administration of civic affairs municipal "trading" and municipal expenditure on public service municipal "debts" —though the only real debt is dirt, squalor, disease and illiteracy of the civic populace. As Mr. Baptista showed in his speech at the meeting on Sunday, municipal markets, in their origin, were the result of sanitary measures which have evolved into municipal monopolies. Just as the State and the local bodies should treat their employees in a manner that will set a precedent to capitalist concerns, so they should deal with their tenants not in the spirit of grab but in that of an institution primarily existing to look after public utilities and satisfy civic needs. For municipal facilities, like markets, should be provided not for profit but for service and the rate of rent should be determined on this fundamental principle. It was not therefore a mere inconsistency—that of enhancing the rent after having recommended to the Government for an extension of the Rent Act—of which the Standing Committee and the Municipal executive have been guilty The increase is a violation of a wholesome and necessary principle of municipal administration and the sooner it is done away with the better.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

VI*

(A detailed examination of the defence officially put forward of Government's Currency policy.)

We shall now take up two arguments for a high exchange that are given in the Budget speech, and that I have given as the fifth and the eighth items in my first article of this series. These are:—

That a given amount of rupees produces a larger amount of sterling and will go further in redeeming India's sterling indebtedness. (para 42).

That we were in a position to reduce Provincial contributions, because the amount of rupees required from the Indian taxpayer to meet external payments was lower owing to the high average rate of exchange and partly also because owing to the Exchange policy of the Government, the level of prices in India had not risen in such a way as to increase the rupee expenditure of the Government (para 45).

Both arguments have the same basis, viz., that the higher value of the rupee has enabled Government to use fewer rupees for meeting its foreign disbusements as well as its disbursements in India, and the usual bait is thrown out that the saving thereby made enabled the Government of India to remit Provincial Contributions.

Foreign Debt.

I propose to now take up the question of the saving in the foreign debt. This is a problem which very easily misleads the laymen. He says to himself that there can at least be no question about *this* saving. He says to himself "India owes £1,000 of Railway Debt to England. Originally, i.e., at pre-war exchange we should have had to find Rs. 1,500. To-day we get off by paying England only Rs. 1,333 and save the rest." He must, no doubt, think our Government was wonderfully clever in making England accept a smaller sum, and if England really did accept less than the money that we owed it, it would, no doubt, be very clever handling indeed. But the facts are otherwise. If we could print off rupee currency notes and pay our debts, we could pay off the whole of our foreign debt in no time, but *our foreign creditors will not take our rupees or our notes in payment. What they insist on is payment in gold or in commodities.* If the debt is a thousand pounds, they will insist on nothing less than a thousand pounds worth of gold or a thousand pounds worth of commodities, and India will have to find this amount of gold or commodities and nothing less. Whether 1,300 or 1,500 rupees command this amount of gold or commodities is no concern of the foreign creditor so long as he gets the amount of gold or of commodities that he is entitled to. Our International debts are not settled by sending Indian *currency* to foreign countries. They will not accept our Currency. *What we will have to send is our goods and services.* What we have done is this:—

X tons of wheat fetch £1,000 in foreign markets. On the pre-war basis, these X tons of wheat would be worth Rs. 1,500 here. The Government by tempering with the Currency make Rs. 1,300 command X tons of wheat in India to-day. Put in formula shape, we would get

at pre-war rate X tons of wheat eq. Rs. 1,500 eq. £1,000.
at to-day rate X tons of wheat eq. Rs. 1,300 eq., £1,000.

The Government triumphantly point to the Rs. 200 saving, but *there is absolutely no saving to the country, because it still has to part with X tons of wheat to pay that debt of* £1,000.

Jugglery With the rupee.

The layman does no understand this. He thinks that payment can only be made in money. He himself freely accepts in his every day dealings these bits of silver or paper that we call rupees or notes, and it is, no doubt, hard for him to appreciate that these bits of silver or paper would not be acceptable outside the frontiers of India. But every student of Economics understands that international payments can only be made in goods and services or in gold, which is the one commodity universally accepted, and none understands it better than our present Finance Member, because in connection with this very external debt of India, Sir Basil Blackett once told us that it was

> "a drain of India's production of *goods and services* in the future upto the value of the principal, together with the future further drain of these *goods and services* for interest during the interval until the principal is paid for" (quoted by Mr. Devki Prasad Sinha in the Assembly on 17th February, 1925).

It is, therefore, a matter of surprise that the Finance Member, who understands the real nature of the foreign debt payments so well, should argue that India was making a saving in the repayment of its foreign debt by juggling with the rupee as he has Budget speech.

Rupee and Note

As I have always found many otherwise very intelligent laymen unable to follow this jugglery with the rupee, I will give a very simple analogy. We know that our former model of the 10 rupee-note was of the same size and kind of paper and except for the wording looked very much the same to the illiterate or to children as the 50-rupee note. Now for my analogy. A shopkeeper happens to go out. He had been expecting a call from his wholesaler for payment, and leaves word with his son, a boy of 12, to pay him Rs. 30 out of the cash box, and, to avoid mistake, points to a corner of the box where there were 10-rupee notes and says "you are to give three of these when he comes." The collector calls as expected. The boy goes to the cash box, but happens to light upon an-

(Continued on page 8.)

*Preceding articles appeared on 13th, 18th, 20th and 26th May and 6th June.

"ACCEPTABLE TO NOBODY"

DYARCHY AS COMPROMISE

BENGAL SITUATION.

LONDON, June 15.

In addition to the "Westminster Gazette" the "Daily Heraid" is the only London paper which has commented on the situation in Bengal. It says by the employment of constitutional methods the Bengal Swarajists have shown up that dyarchy as compromise is acceptable to nobody.—Reuter's Special.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO ANARCHY.

DEATH KNELL OF DYARCHY IN INDIA.

LONDON, June 15.

The "Westminster Gazette" apropos "Development in Bengal" says Lord Lytton has taken a big responsibility but the attitude of Mr. Das and the Swarajists has not left any other alternative to prolonged anarchy. It points out, however, that the decree does not prevent transfer to Indian control before the expiration of suspension if the Swarajists decide to co-operate with dyarchy or if in the meantime another council is formed.—Reuter's Special Service.

MOSUL QUESTION.

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH ANGORA.

Sir Lindsey, the British representative in Turkey, is proceeding to England after holding long conversations with the members of the Turkish Government. Interviewed at the railway station about the negociations at Angora, Sir Lindsey refused to communicate anything about the negociations. Great importance is, however, attached to his journey in the political circles of Turkey and in spite of official silence it is known that direct negociations are going on between Turkey and Britain.—"Waqt" (Constantinople).

ARMS FOR JEDDAH.

"Fatel Arab" reports that a large quantity of war material is stopped by the Custom authorities at Suez. This was being sent to Jeddah by a British firm in contravention of the custom regulations of Egypt. The Minister of Interior has ordered that the materials should be returned because Egypt being neutral in the Hedjaz dispute cannot be a partly in sending the war material to Jeddah. (This news is confirmed by several other Arabic papers.)

DR. ANSARI'S LETTER TO IBN SAUD

"Fatel Arab" states that Dr. Ansari has sent a letter to Sultan Ibne Saud in which he says that the Muslims of India are determined to perform Haj this year and the Khilafat Committee is taking the necessary steps in this respeect. He also says that those who think that the work of the Khilafat organisation is finished after the abolition of the Khilafat in Turkey really misunderstand its aims. The Muslims of India will not stop before they reach their goal which is the realisation of the unity among all the Islamic nations of the world.

KING FAISAL GOING TO ENGLAND.

King Faisal is about to go to England. It is understood that he will request the British Government to give him more aid otherwise he intends to give up the throne of Iraq.—"Watan".

FRENCH OPERATIONS AGAINST RIFFS,

LONDON, June 14.

Rabat.—M. Painleve left for home today on board an aeroplane. Prior to his departure a statement was issued which emphasised the soundness of the French military position and announced the Government's intention to send out yanks to reinforce the air force. The statement admitted that the enemy being pugnacious mountaineers, were ready for any sort of coup, but they possessed few guns and few machine guns.—Reuter

CAIRO'S SEND-OFF TO ALLENBY.

LONDON, June 15.

Cairo.—Following a fortnight's unparalleledly affectionate farewell functions, Lord and Lady Allenby had an impressive send-off amidst rousing cheers from a large and distinguished cosmopolitan gathering when they left for home at the end of Lord Allenby's Governorship.—Reuter.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO PRINCE'S DRIVER

MRABANE, (Switzerland) June 15.

One of the Prince of Wales' drivers who was proceeding to the Residency mistook the road and suddenly found himself heading towards the river. He abruptly stopped his car and turned to gain the bridge, but the car turtled. He was killed instantaneously. There was nobody else in the car.—Reuter.

HANKOW FIRING

"BRITISH NOT RESPONSIBLE"

REPLY TO CHINESE NOTE.

PEKING, June 15.

The British reply to the Chinese note with regard to the events at Hankow was handed to-day to the Under-Secretary of the Chinese Foreign Office as Shenjuihu, the Foreign Minister, could not be found. It is rumoured Shenjuihu, has gone hiding fearing that the students will persist in their extremist demands to which he cannot agree. The Note points out that the mob attacked the British Concession at Hankow with stones, and the sailors from His Majesty's gunboat "Bee" and the volunteers refrained from firing until several of the defenders were badly hurt. The Note says three or four persons were killed and the same number wounded by firing and all foreign naval forces co-operated in the defence of the Concessions against the murderous mob. The responsibility for firing does not rest with the British authorities who were unable to obtain prompt and adequate protection from the Chinese authorities and were obliged to act for themselves.

The deplorable events at Hankow, proceeds the Note, evidences justice of the repeated British warnings to the Chinese Government of the responsibility they are incurring in allowing the anti-British agitation to proceed unchecked. The Note earnestly begs the Foreign Minister to take energetic measures to discourage the agitation.—Reuter.

"TAKE POSSESSION OF CONCESSION."

PEKING STUDENTS' LARGEST DEMONSTRATION.

PEKING, June 15.

The largest demonstration hitherto held at Peking since the crisis began was held, this afternoon. The procession including students, merchants, shopkeepers and workmen went to the Chinese Foreign Office and demanded that Government should sever its relations with Britain and instruct the Civil Governor at Hankow forcibly to take possession of the Concession.—Reuter.

SYMPATHY WITH SHANGHAI STRIKERS.

TIENTSIN STUDENTS' MARCH THROUGH STREETS.

TIENTSIN, June 15.

Twenty-five thousand students marched through the streets to express sympathy with the Shanghai strikers. The city Police has been reinforced by Chang-Tso-Lin's troops and it kept order. Body of Chang-Tso-Lin's gendarmerie is billeted at the British Consulate-General in order to cooperate with the British Municipal police in the event of trouble in the Concession.—Reuter.

QUIET AT CANTON.

CANTON, June 15.

The City is now quieter. Considerable damage has been done by the recent fighting.—Reuter.

TRAGIC AERIAL STORY

PROPOSED PARIS-KARACHI FLIGHT FRUSTRATED.

VERSAILLES, June 14.

The Minister of Marine visited the naval officers Teste and Amanrich suffering from the effects of the accident at Villa Coublay to an aeroplane which was being prepared for non-stop Paris-India flight. Teste's condition is serious.

LATER.

Behind the brief message from Paris announcing that the Minister of Marine visited two airmen in the hospital who crashed at Villa Coublay lies the tragic story of the sudden termination of an enterprise which is believed to have been prepared secretly for several months involving the construction of a special aeroplane adapted to high altitudes where the air resistance is low to accomplish a record non-stop flight from Paris to Karachi. Two picked naval officers finally tested the machine which fouled on tree-tops, probably owing to a huge load of fuel and crashed. The tanks took fire and the airmen were extricated. One has been seriously injured.—Reuter.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

FINAL TEST DEPENDS ON TIBETAN GOVT.

LONDON, June 15.

In an address at the Royal Geographical Society, Lord Ronaldshay referring to the Everest Expedition paid a very high tribute to the leadership of Capt. Bruce and Captain Norton and also to the brilliance of the latter's despatches. He reiterated that the Everest climbers were not prepared to admit their defeat. He said the prospect of putting the matter to the final test depended on the willingness of the Tibetan Government to permit another expedition rather than on the readiness and ability of the committee to organise and despatch it.—Reuter's Special.

OUT TO BREAK LABOUR MOVEMENT.

N. W. RLY. OFFICIALS' STUBBORNNESS.

EVERY OFFER OF SETTLEMENT REJECTED.

MEN FIRM THOUGH STARVING.

LAHORE, June 14.

In view of the prospect of a speedy settlement of the North-Western Railway strike which has been dragging on for over two months past, a representative of the Associated Press interviewed the leaders of the strike, namely Messrs. Hall, Miller and Khan to-day at the Union Office in order to elicit their opinion in the matter of the settlement. Mr. M. A. Khan, General Secretary of the Union, who acted as the spokesman, said in the course of the interview that the Union authorities had, at every stage, approached the Railway authorities for a negotiation for settlement and before giving the ultimatum of a general strike on the 6th April, the working committee of the N. W. Railway Union requested the Agent to open negotiations to settle the Rawalpindi affairs. But no reply was received from him. Mr. Malik, belonging to a recognised Union, also wrote a letter to the Agent to settle the strike independently of Messrs. Hall, Miller and Khan through a committee of strikers, but no reply to that was received. Dewan Chaman Lal, M.L.A., also wrote to the Agent when the strike was localised to Rawalpindi with an offer of intervention, but the Agent in a reply thanked Mr. Chaman Lal for the offer but regretted that he could not avail himself of it. This stubborn attitude of the officials meant that they wanted to break the Labour movement in Northern India. As regards the recent statement of the Agent in a communique, namely that the door was still open to the men who wished to take up employment with the Railway again, Mr. M. A. Khan said that the term 'door is open' was quite vague. If they put the men back they would, he was afraid, be victimised, punished and badly treated unless terms were definitly arrived at of a settlement either through a Conciliation Board or through representatives of the strikers or by the strikers themselves. The major portion of the running shed and shop staff and traffic menials was on strike. Instead of these men suffering the unskilled hands newly employed by the Agent should be asked to go.

MR. ANDREWS AS CONCILIATOR.

Asked whether they would abide by the decision of a Conciliation Board in case one was appointed, Mr. Khan said "If an impartial Conciliation Board is appointed we will abide by its decision, but such a board must be acceptable to the Union. We have reliance upon Mr. Andrews and if the Government of India settles with him without the Railway officials' intervention his decision will be acceptable to us.—A. P.

FIRM THOUGH STARVING.

KARACHI MEN URGE CONCILIATORY BOARD.

SIMLA, June 15.

The Divisional Secretary, Railway Union Karachi, has wired to Mr. C. F. Andrews: "Heartily thank you for interviewing Railway authorities. Pray, press for a Conciliatory Board immediately. Four thousand men though starving here, since two months, are still firm."—A. P.

SITUATION IN SIND.

PROSECUTIONS AND EJECTMENTS.

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 15.

The North Western Railway strike situation in Sindh remains unchanged. Not much hardship is experienced by the public, either in traffic or transhipment of goods. The Lahore mail is coming daily about an hour late and a few goods trains have been cancelled The loco workshop in Sukkur, Kutri and Karachi put on a deserted appearance. Meetings and processions of strikers carrying red flags have been held at Karachi and elsewhere. The leaders of strikers at Sukkur and Jhandaram and 50 other strikers have been arrested and they are being prosecuted for breach of peace and criminal trespass. The strikers at Karachi, Sukkur and Kotri have been ejected from the railway quarters after due notice. Mr. Swaney, President, Kotri Railway Union, has offered his services to effect a settlement of the strike.—A. P.

GORAKHPUR STRIKE.

MEN RESOLVE TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA.

LUCKNOW, June 15.

The strike situation at Gorakhpur is still unchanged. At the meeting held on Saturday the strikers resolved to adopt Satyagraha and in pursuance of it they have frequently been marching in procession in the main streets of Gorakhpur. There has been no disturbance of peace. It is alleged that outsiders who came to Gorakhpur to be employed in the workshops in the places of the workmen who are on strike have been prevented by the strikers from going to the workshops for enrollment. The strikers demand *inter alia* the recognition of the Railway Union by the Railway authorities.—A. P.

N. W. RLY. UNION.

THOUROUGHLY WELL ORGANISED AND COMPACT BODY.

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

LAHORE, June 9.

The N. W. Ry. Union is a thoroughly well organised and compact body and represents a majority of the railway employees. It came into existence in the year 1920 after the general strike on the Line. The railway authorities gave recognition to the Union under certain conditions; but the Union being in its infancy could not exercise sufficient influence with the authorities. During the last visit of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales the employees of the railway threatened an other strike and though it was averted, the authorities were much annoyed at the conduct of the leading personalities in the Union. Some how or other a split was created in the ranks of the Union and Mr. M. A. Khan, General Secretary, and Mr. J. B. Miller, Chief Organiser, parted company and worked in opposite camps for about two years. No useful work was done during the time there were dissensions among the leaders and members of the Union. In the year 1924 the Unionists joined hands and effected their reconciliation and directed their energies to the re-organisation of the Union on better lines. In a short time the Union had more than half the number of railway employees on its rolls as members, and though it ought to have been recognised by the Railway authorities, the latter refused to do so in spite of persistent demands.

Recognition Demanded.

The recognition of the employees union was earnestly solicited by the members of the Union because of the privileges which follow official recognition. The privileges of the recognised Union in the N. W. Railway have been as follows.—(1) Full rights of making representation to officers by means of letters and deputations.

(ii) Recovery of membership subscriptions through salary bills.

(iii) Free railway passes and leave to delegates attending meetings

(iv) The Union deemed to be a representative one if there are more than half of the workers on its roll.

At present the Union consists of from 45,000 to 60,000 workers, and its monthly income from subscriptions in normal times has ranged between 4,000 to 5,000 rupees. Besides the money collected through subscriptions, donations from the public as well as financial help from foreign Unions are also accepted

Constitution of the Union.

The constitution of the Union is very interesting and seems to be in good working order. These are (1) The Central Delegates Committee, (2) The Working Committee, and (3) The Chief Executive. They may be taken in order as follows:—

(1) The Central Delegates Committee.

It consists of about 70 members elected by the various divisions on the line; and there are seven such divisions, each electing from seven to ten members according to its numerical strength. The Central Committee is the Supreme Body of the Union and the fountain-head of powers. It is a deliberative body like a legislature, and possesses extensive powers under the constitution.

(2) The Working Committee.—It consists of 19 members, elected by the railway employees of Lahore. It functions at times when 'The Central Delegates Committee' cannot hold its sittings to decide questions of importance.

(3) The Chief Executive.—It consists of the President, the Chief Organiser and the General Secretary. In matters requiring immediate consideration and swift decision the three members of this Committee decide between themselves what steps are to be taken or what policy is to be adopted. It may be noted here that all the railway employees who are members of the Union

(Continued on next page).

SIMLA NEWS

LATEST GOVT. MOVE

ANTI-INDIAN EVERYWHERE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 12.

A few days ago while explaining the constitution of the Public Service Commission I indicated by wire the attempts that are being made from London to steel the hearts of the "steel-frame" service in India. Private advices from England by the last mail have only strengthened the popular suspicion that with the advent of the Commission in October the tall talk of Indianisation of services will slowly recede and that it will not be surprising if even the "compromise" recommendations of the Lee Commission are by slow degrees thrown to the winds. The swing of the pendulum appears to be distinctly backwards and if anybody entertain any doubts in this respect, he need only have to acquaint himself with the detailed state of affairs in Simla which is the nerve centre of the I.C.S. world. I know of a few recent cases that occurred in Simla in which the admittedly just and legitimate claims of Indians have been ignored in order to give preference to Englishmen. Indeed at the time of writing I hear that the case of a qualified Indian member of the Medical Service who in the ordinary course of things should have already got a certain post without any hitch, is being purposely delayed, if not manoeuvred, so that an Englishman might occupy the post. Ever since disintegration set in in Indian politics and the Independents and the Swarajists openly quarrelled in the Assembly, the opportunist bureaucracy has been managing things in its own way and consolidating its forces with a view to re-establish perhaps the autocratic form of Government.

ANTI-INDIAN VIRUS.

The campaign against Indianisation is not however confined to the higher level of services. The virus has spread to the subordinate and clerical branches as well. In one of my communications I drew attention to the retrenchments that were contemplated in the Railway Board in order to give some effect to the reduction in the grant for Railway Board, made at the instance of Mr. V. J. Patel. If appreciable economy has got to be effected it can only be by abolishing certain of the higher posts that are now the monopoly of Englishmen. On the other hand, what has been done is to give one month's notice to twelve Indian clerks and six assistants while not one of the officers has been touched. If after a careful enquiry it is found that in the interests of economy the wishes of the Assembly for retrenchment could be met only by driving out 18 Indians, there should be no reasonable objection. But the fact that not one officer of the so many who adorn the Railway Board establishment has been considered necessary to be "axed," tells its own tale. I know there is a proposal to send away a few persons by way of compulsory retirement, but when the race is for the strong, how can the "proposal" mature? The details of the Railway Board's scheme of retrenchment are not available but it is not improbable that a supplementary demand for Rs. 40,000 will be brought forward before the Assembly in September as representing that portion of Mr. Patel's cut which in the opinion of the Railway Board it is difficult at present to effect by way of retrenchment. Meanwhile a non-official interpellation may elicit a detailed statement of the position, if any member of the Assembly is so inclined to.

INDIANS IN ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Nor is the crusade against Indians confined to the civil side of Government. There appears to be other weapons in the armoury of Government which are being utilised with a view to sending out Indians and if possible strengthen the European element. A committee has been appointed in the Army Headquarters under the presidency of Colonel Commandant G. G. Loch to consider the question of effecting reduction in the office work in general and the correspondence in particular of all units of the Army in India. The committee has been sitting in Simla since the first of June, the members being Colonel M. R. Walsh, Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel S. B. Orton and Lt.-Colonel G. B. Scott. The precise terms of reference are (a) to examine the necessity for the submission of all reports and returns now rendered by units or formations to higher authority and to recommend the cancellation, simplification or combination of the same where possible and (b) to submit recommendations for the reduction of clerical labour throughout the Army in India.

So far so splendid, and no true lover of economy will object to this laudable endeavour in the direction of reducing the clerical labour. But there is a suspicion not unmingled with fear that behind all these terms of reference there is an object which has not been and never will be made public. This fear appears to be so well-grounded that it is difficult to dismiss it. By all means let there be an enquiry because there is vast room for economy not only in the clerical and subordinate branches of the Army Headquarters in Simla and in the various units of the Army in India but in the ranks of officers the proportion of whose strength to the assistants is immensely greater than in the top-heavy civil departments of the Government of India. Why should not the Loch enquiry be also to reduce the strength of the officers? Is the Committee going to adhere to the terms of reference and not be guided by any other consideration? These are some of the questions which are heard among the subordinate ranks of the Army Headquarters and I feel it my duty to men-

(Continued on next page).

SHARE BAZAR CRISIS OVER.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENTS.

The crisis in the local Share Bazar has now disappeared and there is more confidence to be seen among the majority of the brokers. The reasons for this are obvious. The settlement has passed off almost without any very grave happenings. The Madhowji Shares settlement is made, so far as the Share Bazaar is concerned, and the matter between the various parties involved will be settled in the Court or in any manner they like. But the Bazar is not concerned with those squabbles. Now remains the settlement about Dyeings and Centuries. And in this instance it will be recalled that the chief bull operator, Mr. Manilal Jugaldas, has offered Rs. 7,50,000 to his creditors, in liquidation of his liabilities of about Rs. 22 lakhs and this has apparently satisfied them. Insolvency proceedings against Mr. Manilal have, in conscience been withdrawn. Thus, the chief obstacle being removed, there remain the cash transactions in these shares. There are about 2,000 shares of the Dyeings, it is stated, which have to be taken delivery of. One gentleman has offered to buy about a thousand or more shares, at about Rs. 722 per share and the balance, it is confidently asserted, will soon be absorbed by the investing public. It must be remembered that the investing price of the share is far above this price and the astute gentleman who has bought a large block of these shares will stand to gain considerably, besides having saved the market from demoralisation. A few thousand Centuries have to be paid for in the same way as the Dyeings. And in their case too some bear brokers have come forward to purchase large lots at about the price fixed by the Board. The balance will be disposed of in a similar manner, as there is money in the scrip at the present rock-bottom prices.

All the big brokers have now settled their affairs and are ready for fresh transactions, except about eight. The total liabilities of these eight brokers are estimated at about 12 lakhs, but these gentlemen are also trying to negotiate with their creditors and no doubt everything will be settled satisfactorily. In this connection it must be remembered that the differences now paid or received are in reference to June and July settlements, and not of June only. That being the case, brokers now know where they stand as far as July settlement is concerned, and if the market goes up, as it is expected to do, they stand to gain. Having settled for these two difficult months, they are now at ease, as their position is secure. Various enquiries made of brokers of standing and substance go to show that the present prices are panicky prices, rock-bottom at that, and any further shock tactics on the part of the Bears will merely recoil on themselves. If there is going to be any change in the present prices, it will be in the direction of a rise, and with Bears covering in a panic, there ought to be a substantial rise in the market in the near future. The first thing necessary was the restoration of confidence among the brokers, who primarily manipulate the market, and the among the investing public. The investors are a shy class and they do not wish to be entangled in the machinations of the brokers which might result in the depreciations of their securities.

To sum up the position. Both June and July settlements of the big speculators and brokers have been settled. Others have compounded with their creditors. Large blocks of Dyeings and Centuries are being taken up, even by the Bears, for cash down. About eight brokers have still to settle their transactions, but it is confidently stated that every difference in the Share Bazar will soon be composed. The tangle in Madhowji shares would not have taken place, but for the abnormal and sudden collapse in Dyeings and Centuries. The parties dealing in Madhowjis had kept their money ready for buying this scrip, but they had made no allowance for the sudden crisis which overtook them. Instead of taking delivery of Madhowji shares they paid the money to settle the difference. So far for Madhowjis.

At present it is expected that the market will be kept open for business on Wednesday. Although it will take some time to bring the real investors to the market who have now been scared away by the Bears, there can be no doubt that there is an undercurrent of bullish tendency in the market owing to the comparatively happy ending of a sorry business. As it is, the market has been kept closed, for these squabbles to be settled, for more than a week and the public has become extremely nervous at the sudden and erratic gyrations of the Share Bazar.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

AN INDEPENDENT ELECTED.

NAGPUR, June 15.

The long pending question of the election of the president for the Nagpur Municipality, which has been the subject matter of an agitation for the last four months was decided this morning resulting in the election of Mr. N. B. Niyogi, High Court Pleader, an Independent, with the help of few Swarajists and others by a majority of one vote. Mr. Niyogi secured 18 votes, Mr. Parekh 17 and Mr. Bobade 11 votes. The last named is the Swarajists candidate. Messrs. Samiullakhan, M.L.A., Swarajist and Dhabe pleader, Swarajist have been elected vice presidents.—A. P.

SPLIT AVOIDED.

N. C. O. PARTY IN AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

AHMEDABAD, June 15.

What threatened to bring about a split in the Non-Co-operation party that is in a solid majority in the local municipality has been averted to-day by the eleventh hour compromise. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, president, and his followers wanted to extend the acting appointment of Mr. Bhagat, Chief Officer, for one year while the other non-cooperators supported by Mahomedan nominated and independent members wanted to confirm Mr. Bhagat. It was given out that the President would resign if Mr. Bhagat was confirmed. This had created a stir, in the city and a large number of persons were present in to-day's general meeting. To the surprise of all, however, a resolution was moved postponing sine die the consideration of the question and continuing the present arrangement in the meanwhile. This resolution was carried with only one or two dissenting voice. —A. P.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

EXTENSION TO CHIEF OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

A joint meeting of the Managing and Sanitary Committee of the local Municipality held yesterday with closed doors has come to the decision that the Chief Officer should be given an extension of one year and it will be placed in the form of a resolution before the General Board on the 15th instant. In the meanwhile, however, a sensational development has taken place in the affairs of the majority party and Mr. Kalidas Jhaveri along with four others has resigned his membership of the party over this question. The Chief Officer is also said to be firm in his demand that either he must be made permanent or he will retire; but there is no reason to believe that he will command enough votes to defeat the proposed resolution. Active canvassing, however, is going on on both sides and the result is keenly awaited.

AN ORDER FOR MOTOR-LORRIES?

In connection with the great hubbub made during the last few days about the prevailing insanitation and the non-removal of refuse and mud from the city, an urgent order for four motor lorries is said to have been placed yesterday by the Municipality.

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

With a view to make the teachers of National Schools and Colleges more efficient and up-to-date in the discharge of their duties, the Gujarat Vidyapith has organised a sort of Teachers' Conference and arranged a series of seven lectures on topics of educational interest such as Psychology in Education, the Teaching of History, the Teaching of Science, the Direct Method of Education, Self-Government in Schools, etc., by teachers of experience. The Conference opened on Sunday the 7th instant in the Sansar Sudhara Hall and about a hundred teachers attended. Three lectures have been delivered so far: one on Psychology in Education and two on the Teaching of History.

ARE MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS PRIVATE?

Correspondence was going on for some time past between the Sanitary Association and the local Municipality re: the supply of a copy of the contract with the municipal contractor for the removal of refuse from the city and the whole has been published in this week's papers. Complaints about the non-removal of refuse were fairly frequent in the past and the Municipality has admitted their truth by occasionally imposing a fine upon the contractor. But this has had no effect and the Sanitary Association thought that some thing more should be done in the matter. It, therefore, wanted to see a copy of the contract and asked for it from the Municipality offering to bear the cost of getting a copy. The Committee replied that the contract was "discussed thread-bare at the time of the last Sanitary Conference" and that it had "no desire to supply copies to outside individuals or institutions. In sending the whole correspondence to the Press, therefore, the Secretary of the Association asks: Is there any sense in this attitude of the Sanitary Committee? Municipal contracts are entered into to further municipal work and we have yet to learn that the public can have no access to them.

KACHARA STRIKE

There was a partial strike among the employees of the Kachara-contractor and the Kachara was allowed to collect in heaps near the over-head dust-bins which are a special feature of this city and which were left uncleaned for three to five days in many parts of the city. When therefore, the rain poured down, not only was all this accumulated Kachra washed down the streets but there being no outlet for rain water itself it gathered there along with the mud. I need not stop to describe the sight of these mud-pools but the pity of it is that these conditions existed in some of the most densely populated parts of the city and in the Dariapur Shakh Bazar, for instance, the mud-pools were covered not only covered with unremoved Kachara but even with dead dogs.

The President of the Municipality seems inclined to move in the matter and he is said to be contemplating a committee of legal men to see if the present Kachra-contract could not be prematurely terminated—a committee on which even members from outside the majority party will be invited to sit. I hope it will do much good to all concerned.

CONVENTION SABHA.

A public meeting was held yesterday in the Ladies' Club where speeches were made on the Commonwealth of India Bill and a Convention Sabha was formed. Owing, however, to the paucity of members which could be secured on the spot the election of office-bearers has been postponed till a sufficient number of members is enrolled. In the meanwhile, the Secretaries of the old Convention Club will act as Secretaries of the Sabha and will carry on the necessary work.

URDU AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

In reply to an enquiry from the Municipality the local Khilafat Committee have given it out as their opinion that the medium of instruction in Urdu schools should be Urdu except when teaching Mathematics and that Gujarati should be made a compulsory second language.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

other corner of it where there were 50-rupee notes. He takes out three notes and tenders them to the collector, but he takes only one and goes away. The shop-keeper comes back and the boy triumphantly tells him that he had given only one piece to the bill-collector instead of three and still the man went away quite satisfied. The poor boy thinks that he saved two notes for his father, but the shop-keeper knows to his cost that it was a *bigger* note that had been given away, and that there was not a saving but actual loss. This example will perhaps appear too trivial and too ludicrous to some of my readers, but the argument advanced by the Finance Member is equally ludicrous and equally trivial. He forgets that when he talks of saving some rupees on his payment to our foreign creditor, *it is different rupees that he is paying out.* Like the boy in my story *he is handing out a different and a bigger Note.*

Perhaps the laymen will here find another difficulty. He will probably say—"The shopkeeper's son made that mistake, because it was *Notes* of different values although they all looked alike, but the rupee is a coin not a note, and so my analogy cannot apply. I can understand this difficulty of the layman, but I am sure all students of the subject understand that the present rupee is no longer a coin in the ordinary sense, but is of the nature of a currency note. The Finance Member understands this equally well. He put it very clearly on the 23rd January, 1925 when speaking on Mr. Venkatapatiraju's Resolution for a Currency Committee he said:—

> "The rupee, after all, is in essence a note printed on silver. It differs only in essence from a currency note in that whereas it is intrinsically worth a considerable number of annas, a currency note is intrinsically worth practically nothing at all. But in essence the two are very much the same."

This idea was amplified on another public occasion. Sir Basil gave a very carefully thought out of exposition of Government's currency policy at the sessions of the Associated Chamber of Commerce on 4th December, 1923, in Bombay. He then also explained what the rupee really was in the following words:

> "For purposes of international payments there is no need to draw a distinction between silver rupees and currency notes. *The one is a note printed on silver, the other a note printed on paper. The value of both depends* from this point of view *on the power to exchange them when necessary for international currency. For, foreign debts must be paid in international currency.*"

My readers will now see, on the high authority of Sir Basil Blackett, that the rupee is merely a Note printed on a strip of silver instead of a strip of paper as ordinary notes are. Such notes can be made to carry any value that the law gives them. Sir Basil, who so well understands the nature of this note printed on silver evidently forgot all about it when he was telling the Assembly about the profits he was making for India on the payment of its foreign debt. He evidently forgot that ten years ago we were using 16-penny notes. To-day these silver notes are 18-penny notes, i.e., bigger notes. To talk of using fewer notes is very like the shopkeeper's son in my story. He was so happy when he gave away *one* fifty-rupee note instead of *three* ten-rupee ones. Our Finance Member seems to be equally triumphant when he pays away 16 *eighteen*-penny notes where formerly he would have had to pay out 18 notes, but *sixteen*-penny ones. He fancies he has saved two notes. As a matter of fact he has paid out the same amount of money, and saved nothing to the country.

(to be continued).

APPEAL HELD UP BY PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, June 15.

The Privy Council has held up the appeal of Mrs. Jacob against the decision of the High Court of Calcutta. Lord Darling in his judgment said Mrs. Jacob having been granted special leave to appeal would have to be taxed costs of appeal.—Reuter's Special.

Official and Personal.

Sir Percy Thompson, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss W. F. S. Casson lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

His Excellency and Lady Keith left Maymyo on Friday for Mandalay.

Sir Percy Thompson Colonel, Mrs. and Miss W. F. S. Casson lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Sunday, 14th June.

THE ANAVIL SAMAJ

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

But for the tact, keen presence of mind and extraordinary toleration displayed by the President, the annual meeting of the Anavil Samaj which was held on Sunday afternoon at Navsari would have ended in a veritable *melee*. As it was, a free flourishing of umbrellas, mainly in the air, did interrupt the proceedings of the meeting to be resumed immediately after in a calm and sober mood.

The items on the agenda of the meeting which was presided over by Mr. Dayalji Nanubhai non-co-operation leader of Surat included certain important constitutional changes suggested by the Managing Committee of the Samaj, constitutional proposals recommended by the President and those from among the members of which due notice was given. These along with the election of office bearers for the fresh year had evoked considerable interest among the members of the Anavil community. A resolution passed at an extraordinary meeting of the Samaj having reference to the Anavil Vidyarthi Asram of Surat had caused much misunderstanding in a section of the Anavil public and which was to no small extent responsible for the excitement prevailing in the meeting. After the introductory remarks of the President Mr. Bhanabhai Vakil of Bulsar proposed *inter alia* that the meeting be postponed till a later day to be fixed thereafter which was strongly opposed by Mr. Balvantrao Vakil of Baroda and a few more. On the result of the poll, the motion was found to have been lost. Thereafter ensued those scenes of rowdyism interspersed with threats and abuses hurled defiantly at the president which culminated in a valiant flourishing of umbrellas.

Calm having been restored, the work of the meeting was taken up and finished in a couple of hours most of the suggested constitutional changes having been accepted either unanimously or with overwhelming majority and some with slight modifications. A rule was inserted in the constitution enabling the Samaj to confer a title of "Honorary Patron" on one who distinguishes himself by eminent services to the community. The registered office of the Samaj was changed from Bombay to Surat. The following office bearers were elected for the fresh year.

President:—Mr. Balvantrao R. Desai, Vakil, Baroda.

Vice-President:—Mr. Nathubhai Gulabbhai, Palsana.

Secretaries:—Mr. Dayalji Nanubhai, Surat and Mr. Raghuji Davalji, Abrama.

Treasurer:—Mr. Khandubhai Narottambhai, Surat.

Auditors:—Mr. Mohanbhai Nanabhai, Mr. Nanabhai Vasanji Desai.

Members:—Messrs. Motibhai Thakorbhai, Manubhai Govalji, Makanji Bhimbhai, Lalbhai Khandubhai and Mr. Marolia.

Prof. K. G. Naik B. Sc. proposing a vote of thanks to the retiring President Mr. Dayalji Desai paid him a glowing tribute saying that had it not been for his supreme patience and shrewd handling of the meeting a woeful crisis would have befallen the community.

OUT TO BREAK LABOUR MOVEMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

have got the right of vote and are eligible for election to various committees.

Chief Personalities.

It would be interesting to write something about the three personalities who are playing an important part in the constitution of the Union, and its working. Mr. Hall is an European, an ex-station master with twenty years experience. He possesses sufficient knowledge of the practical working of workers unions in European countries. Mr. J. B. Miller, the first Chief Organiser of the N. W. Railway Employees Union and a man who took leading part in bringing about and conducting the strike of the year 1920, is an ex-railway guard and a veteran fighter for the rights of the labouring classes. He is possessed of great capacity for organisation and, is a born leader of the labourers. His 'bugle' has been known for its powers of bringing out workers from their workshops at a moment's call.

(3) Mr. M. A. Khan, General Secretary of the Union, is an ex-station master and possesses European qualifications and powers for organisation. He is an eloquent speaker and commands good audiences. He has worked constantly for the well-being of his fellow-workers, and for these reasons is held in the high esteem of his comrades, the railway employees.

Public Help Wanted.

An idea of the funds required for the carrying on of strike on such a scale can very well be formed if we take into consideration the fact that the strikers mostly belong to the lower services in the railway department and are not in a position to maintain themselves sufficiently. On the occasion of the last strike as much as Rs. 73,000 were spent by the Union, and a much greater sum will be required for the present strike.

In any free country of the world a strike like the present one on the N. W. Railway would have created a great political commotion and Government would have been obliged to set matters right or to go out of office. Whatever be the immediate causes of the catastrophe it cannot be denied that there must be several outstanding grievances and unsatisfied demands that has resulted in such a serious upheaval in an important strata of society. The situation calls for the serious attention of the Government, the press and the public. Already a good deal of time has been wasted with the result of prolonging the agony of the strikers and inconvenience to the general public. It is impossible lightly to dispose of the demands of the workers or to callously disregard them; for that would amount to a condemnation of such a large class of people without giving them a patient hearing.

From the humanitarian point of view also it is but desirable that public-spirited members of society should extend their helping hand to the strikers in order to alleviate their sufferings.

LAND FOR DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.

CORPORATION URGE IMPROVEMENT TRUST TO BE REASONABLE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that owing to the dismantling of the old pumping station at Love Grove, a quantity of scrap iron and old material was collected there which he had sold to Mr. Haveliwalla for Rs. 11,695. The Corporation sanctioned the sale to Mr. Haveliwalla.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. M. D. Rane asking that the polling day for the Municipal elections might be declared a public holiday in order that not only public offices, but mills and workshops might be closed to enable the workers to use their votes. He also suggested that the voting form now used, which was clumsy, might be simplified, and be made similar to that of the Legislative Council voting form.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for favourable consideration for the simplication of the voting forms and that the President be asked to address the Government requesting them that they would be pleased to declare the polling day for the Municipal elections as a general public holiday. Dr. Dadachanji said the last time they had approached Government with a similar request it was refused, but he thought there was no harm in approaching them again to enable the mill-workers and others to vote.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Ibrahim seconded.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved an amendment that the matter of the simplification of the voting form might be referred to the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Boman Behram seconded and the amendment was accepted.

LAND FOR DR MASINA'S HOSPITAL.

Dr. D. B. Master moved:

"That the Corporation in which the City Improvement Trust will be eventually merged recommend that the Trust do reconsider their decision as to the rate per yard they propose to charge Dr. Masina's Hospital for the land that is to be sold to that institution. The Corporation desire that its views be conveyed to the Trust that every consideration be shown to his Hospital which is doing such excellent work in this city for suffering humanity."

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconding said the proximity of chawls in which mill-hands were living was a danger to the hospital. The chawls by the Improvement Trust were being built for mill-hands, he said.

The President: They are human beings!

But said Dr. Mistry their habits were not clean, and it would have been a good thing for the Trust to have altered their plans. The majority of the patients were poor and the hospital had no surplus funds in hand. It was only fair that the institutions should be treated with sympathy and consideration said the speaker.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban supported the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna said the Improvement Trust were building chawls near the hospital for people displaced in the Gujribaug Scheme. Mr. Sethna then went into the history of the whole question and said Dr. Masina wanted special concession rate for the land which the Improvement Trust were unwilling to give. Dr. Masina, however, had agreed to abide by the decision of Mr. Mackison, the Municipal Engineer. The Trustees had got into a "huff" because of the letters written by Dr. Masina who was in the habit of calling a spade a spade Dr. Masina's proposals were not accepted by the Trust, but the speaker thought that the hospital was entitled to some consideration from that body. He supported the proposition.

The Commisioner said the facts were that Dr. Masina had accepted 18 months ago the figure quoted by the Trusts for the land, and h had agreed to pay the cost price, which he now refused to do. Dr. Masina had a facility for going to Europe and while the Trust was considering the matter he had a habit of sending wires from Europe evry week submitting new plans. The Trustees had postponed the question four times to meet his convenience, and it was not accurate to say that they had given no consideration to the matter. The Trust was a competent body to decide the question and they could not submit the question to arbitration. The Trust had treated the matter generously and with consideration, he said.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said they should give the greatest consideration to the question because Dr. Masina was the pioneer in this matter. But without having before them the full facts of the case, they should not commit the indication of addressing the Trust, for there was another side to the question and when he was a member of the Trust he remembered the squabbles between Dr. Masina and the Trustees. Mr. Turner once said that the limit of generosity to Dr. Masina was reached, and while he did not accept it as a statement of fact, he thought the matter should be referred to the Medical Relief Committee for consideration and report. He moved accordingly.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik seconded.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand supported the proposition, as he thought the fears of Mr. Jamnadas were unfounded.

Mr. S. D. Navalker complained that the Improvement Trust wanted to profiteer in this matter.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla also spoke.

The original proposition was then accepted the amendment being thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned to Wednesday next 3-40 p.m.

SIMLA LETTER.

(Continued from previous page)

tion them for what they are worth. The committee will I understand visit selected stations with a view to collecting data at the headquarters of formations and units and will also coopt an officer of the Military Accounts Department when touring.

GOVT. LEGISLATION AND INACTION.

In my last week's letter I referred to the legislative bill of fare that is expected from the Government side in the coming session of the Indian Legislature. Since then I have been able to ascertain that Government contemplate bringing many more bills. Of these there will be one relating to the salt revenue, a subject which has been transferred from the provincial to the central government, and another to amend the Patents and Designs Act with a view to bring the Indian Law on the subject into conformity with the latest English law and in the light of certain recent experiences. I understand there is also a Bill to give legislative shape to the change of Oudh Judicial Commissioner's Court into a Chief Court at Lucknow. Besides these, there will be about half a dozen measures in order to give effect to some of the non-controversial recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee. The report of the Rankin Committee being a very bulky document, the Government is taking some time in the consideration of the various proposals. So far, however, about twenty chapters have been discussed and it is proposed to give legislative effect to some of the important and yet non-controversial recommendations. The provincial governments have also been asked to consider the recommendations as a whole and introduce bills within their own legislatures in regard to such of the proposals as require purely provincial legislation. It is satisfactory to note that the Government of India is moving so promptly in the matter of amendments to the Civil Procedure Code, but what to say of their supine indifference to the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee which really matter more in the building up of the nation? The non-official members of the Assembly have to their credit the fact of having sent in during the last Delhi session bills to the record figure of 77 although only ten of them were actually introduced. But most of these were of minor and inconsequential character. If the non-officials do mean business on the subject of an Indian Mercantile Marine, then they cannot do better than combine and give notice of private bills embodying the principle of the Marine Committee's recommendations and thereby force the hands of the Government of India to come out with their own bill.

SIKH LEADERS TO BE RELEASED?

The report of the Select Committee on the Sikh Gurudwara Bill will be presented on the 20th instant in the Punjab Legislative Council which meets for the first time in the Assembly Chamber in Simla. No other business will be transacted on that date but I hear there will be an important speech on the Government side explaining the salient features of the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee. The Council will then adjourn till the 6th July and continue to sit day after day till the Bill is disposed of. The Sikh opinion is not entirely satisfied with the Bill even as it emerged from the Committee and as Sardar Mangal Singh tersely put it yesterday, the Bill will serve no useful purpose unless the amendments of the Prabandhak Committee are accepted and the Sikh leaders now in jail are released and the Prabandhak Committee and the Akali Dal are declared not to be unlawful associations. The Punjab Government, I believe, will do anything to get the measure passed and settle the vexed Sikh question. As for the other two demands, I think they will probably be conceded shortly after the passage of the Bill.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO LADIES.

FOLLOW IN FOOTSTEPS OF SITA.

BARISAL, June 15.

Mr. Gandhi attended yesterday evening, a meeting of ladies and a charkha demonstration. About 500 ladies were present and most of them were clad in Khaddar. Mr. Gandhi asked them to follow in the footsteps of Sita. She was so pure that she could even stand the ordeal through fire.—A. P.

SUCCESSION OF CERTIFICATE ACT.

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Expressing their opinion on the bill to amend the Succession Certificate Act 1889 the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce state that as the subject of the Bill is to expedite payment of money dus on the insurance policy on the life of the deceased person no exception can be taken to this piece of remedial legislation especially when it safeguards the rights of assignees.—A. P.

RELIEF TO DESTITUTE WIDOWS.

COCHIN, June 15.

The State Government has accorded sanction for the introduction of a bill in the legislative council for relief to destitute widows burdened with children benefit to be afforded through Panchayat and municipalities on the production of certificates granted by the Dewan Peishkar. A. P.

Negapatam, June 15th.—A meeting of the general body of the South Indian Railway Labourers' Union has resolved to put up labour candidates to contest eight seats in the municipal council in the coming elections.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM.

Paris June 15.—Naval Captain Teste who was seriously injured by the crash of an aeroplane at Villa Coublay has died.—Reuter.

LAW OF AVERAGE.

(BY R. D. KAPIL).

Once upon a time, a party of 6 persons set out for a 'Tirtha yatra' (i.e., a visit to holy places). In their way, they had to cross a shallow stream of water. The leader of the Party who was well-acquainted with the Law of Average, stepped forward, took soundings at several points and calculated the average depth of the stream. It was 3 feet. Then he measured each one of his companions and found their average height to be 4 feet. He exclaimed with joy:—"Come on without fear, comrades! We will remain one foot above the level of the water on the average." They followed their leader with the woeful result that only four out of six of them, arrived safely at the other bank, two being swept away by the current.

So our Municipal Commissioner justifies the following increments in the rents of the stalls in the Crawford Market on the ground that if all the stalls of the market, including those whose rent was decreased, were taken into consideration, the average increase in the rents of the stalls would be only 50 per cent:—

No. of Stall.	Previous Rent.	Revised Rent.	Proportion of revised to previous rent.
	Rs.	Rs.	
187.	27/8/0.	175/-	636 p. c.
322.	33/0/0.	150/-	455 p. c.
323.	33/0/0.	150/-	455 p. c.
170.	38/8/0.	225/-	585 p. c.
273.	38/8/0.	200/-	519 p. c.
274.	38/8/0.	200/-	519. p. c.
275.	38/8/0.	200/-	519 p. c.
269.	38/8/0.	200/-	519 p. c.
259.	35/0/0.	200/-	571 p. c.
172.	38/8/0	225/-	585 p. c.
264.	38/8/0.	200/-	519 p. c.
265.	39/9/7.	200/-	513 p. c.
174.	38/8/0.	200/-	519 p. c.
173.	38/8/0	200/-	519 p. c.
168.	55/0/0.	250/-	455 p. c.
399.	27/8/0.	125/-	455 p. c.
193.	28/9/7.	150/-	525 p. c.
171.	38/8/0.	225/-	585 p. c.
169.	38/8/0.	225/-	585 p. c.
196.	44/0/0.	150/-	568 p. c.
320.	33/0/0.	150/-	454 p. c.
183.	38/8/0.	200/-	519 p. c.

etc., etc.,

The list is very long and only a few instances are quoted above. I would suggest to the Municipal Commissioner to take into consideration the stalls of all the Municipal markets and reduce the average increase in their rents to a reasonable figure like 10 or 20 per cent.

The Law of Average is one of the most highly benificial laws that the scientists have given to the human society. The important business of banking and insurance, is largely dependent upon this law. But unfortunately it is not of universal application. In some cases it may prove even fatal, if applied indiscriminately. It has served as a most dangerous weapon in the hands of the agents of the Bureaucracy, enabling them to present statistics in a manner so as to hide from the public view all those facts and figures which would constitute a real test of their administration.

DETENTION OF "JEHANGIR"

SIMLA MAULANAS' WARNING.

A Correspondent writes from Simla:—

A mass meeting of the Muslims of Simla was held in the Juma Masjid on Friday the 12th June 1925, M. Ahmad Hasan, Imam presiding. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

1. The Musalmans of Simla are enraged to hear the report that the S S. "Jahangir", conveying Hajis has been detained at Port Sudan. They invite the attention of the Government of India to their last press communique to the effect that Sultan Ibn-Saud and Amir Ali had been warned to see that the Hajis were not molested in any way. This meeting thinks that during the voyage to Rabigh the entire responsibility for the protection of Hajis rests with the Government of India, and earnestly hopes that with the help of their powerful Navy and unique influence they will make it impossible for Amir Ali to interfere with the performance of Haj either with the help of man-of-war alleged to have been sold to him recently by the British Government or otherwise.

BARRISTER'S FOOLISHNESS.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT ACCEPTS APOLOGY.

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

At the Allahabad High Court, the Chief Justice passed orders to-day in the case in which Mr. B. B. Chandra, Barrister-at-Law, was called upon to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Legal Practitioners' Act for making aspersions against the conduct and impartiality of the sessions judge under circumstances already reported. His Lordship said Mr. Chandra was young and inexperienced and the unhappy matter was the result of foolishness and want of thought and not of bad faith. The apology was accepted and no further action taken by the court

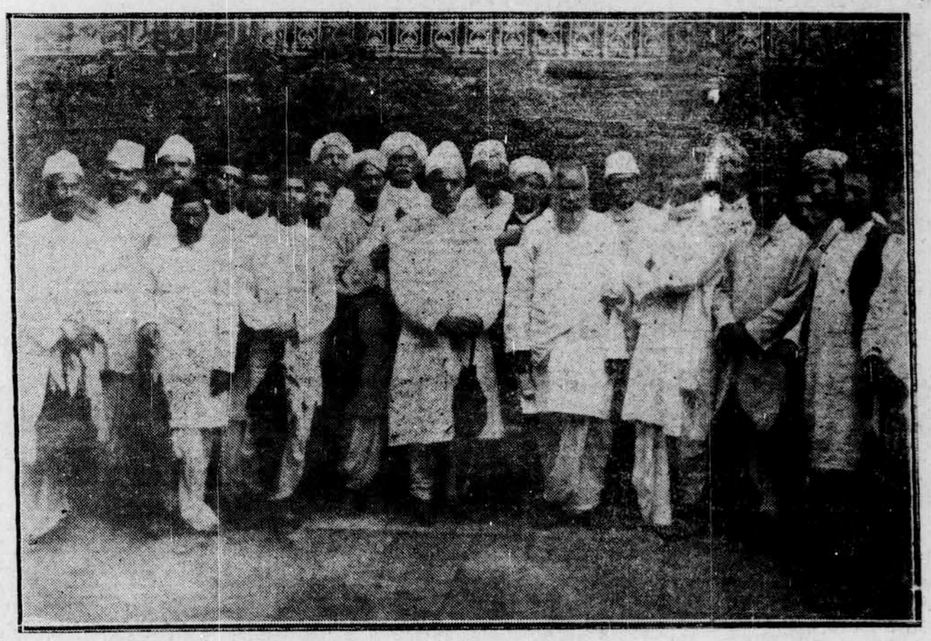
SUPREME FOLLY.

In another case before Sir Grimwood Mears to-day, Mr. Girdharilal Agarwalla, Senior Vakil of the Court was called upon to explain why he had sent a letter to the Chief Justice introducing a client who wanted to explain some matter in connection with the Privy Council application. His Lordship said he wanted to make it known it was most improper for a litigant to see a Judge in his private residence and the action of the vakil was most ill-considered and he wished people acted more prudently. His Lordship saw no act of bad faith in the matter, but said it was one of supreme folly. The letter and his lordship's reply were ordered to be filed.—A. P.

ZOROASTER ANNIVERSARY.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the Parsi audience that came to hear Mr. Damodar Jugjivan Master's "Kirtan" on the life of Prophet Zoroaster, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday last.

GATHERING OF KATHIAWARIS.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
Under the auspices of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal a public meeting of Kathiawaris resident in Bombay was held on Sunday last at the Hira Baug, under the chairmanship of Mr. V. J. Patel.

THE JODHPUR PRINCE.

CONTENDING FORCES IN THE STATE.

Mr. Jankiprasad Begerhotta writes:—

The Jodhpur Prince, who is nowadays receiving a great popularity in England with his polo team of 175 horses and silver cars, comes from the old Rathor Rajput family. His State is the largest in Rajputana. He is only 24 and possesses very simple habits, and is even far from the evil of smoking and drinking. His private life and love for the subjects are both admirable. It is only recently that he has come to power though it is still in name, and his first act of stopping the cattle export from the Marwar territories, in the teeth of his ministry's opposition and in response to the public voice, has won for him a love of his subjects that will in future strengthen the bonds of cordiality between the ruler and the ruled of the Marwar Raj. He has such a great regard for his people that even a piece of paper in the hand of a man standing on the road-side will serve as a red signal to stop his car, and the machine will not start till the man has completely finished. This being a practice rare with the Rajputana princes, the young prince is held in high esteem by his subjects, and he is universally respected and loved.

He being a young man, has to work with the consent of his ministry, recommended by the paramount Power. There is a constant tug-of-war going on between this ministry and his Highness' subjects. A great agitation is on foot to-day against the judicial and political member of the State Council and the Prince is being pulled in two opposite directions. On one side is the force of the love of his subjects and on the other is the power of the old knight who is supported by the paramount Power. The people are watching with interest to which side the Prince will ultimately turn.

The Maharaja will be coming back to Jodhpur by October next and people are anxiously waiting for the day. Surely Jodhpur, which has been princeless for many a year, loves for many reasons. Their hopes are centered in him. It was wonderful to find an old man so loyal to Jodhpur that he could not tolerate my words when I told him that the Prince of Jodhpur was altogether negligent about his subjects, and he angrily bade me not to speak ill about his "Bapji" ("father." as they call him). "The pundit is not letting us live" he said.

There is no doubt he is quite a popular prince among his subjects, for even those whom he exiled from the State for the period he was in England, speak in words of praise about him.

But he is helpless in the administrative affairs of his State, though he enjoys full powers in matters like the polo team enterprise with 175 horses, show of silver cars and a big retinue of seventy-five human bipeds, who in the words of the "Chronicle" form a complete procession.

A RARE AND UNIQUE SIGHT IN MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

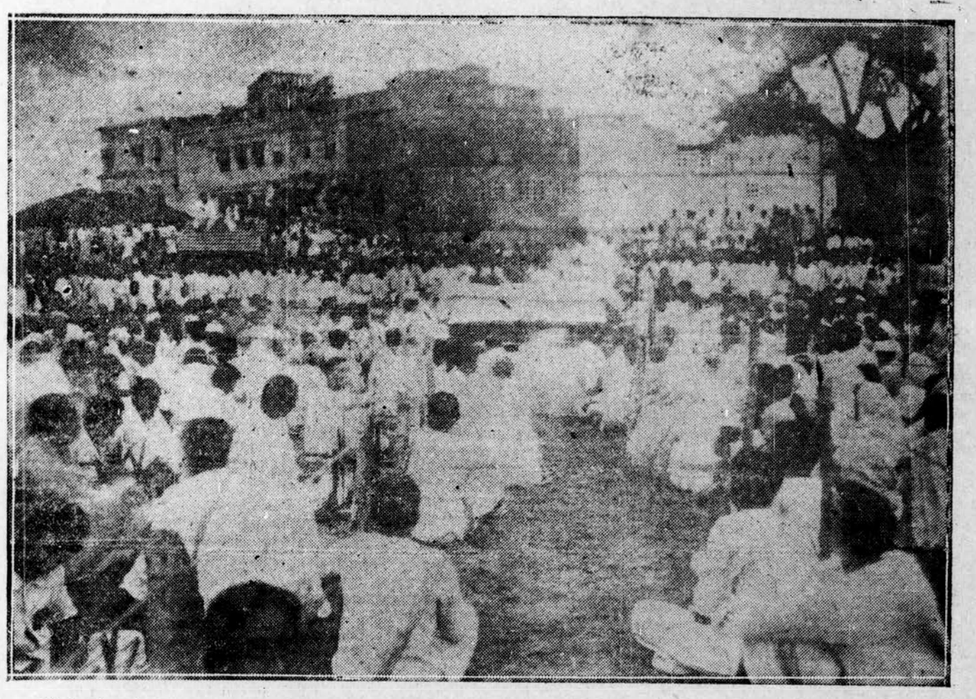
MATHERAN, June 14.

This afternoon from Louisa Point a rare and unique sight was visible, one which reminded one of Gersoppa Falls and gave a faint soupcon of the Thunder, the Roarer and Lady Blanche.

This morning at about nine, the Charlotte Lake was opened and thousands of gallons of water were allowed to escape into the Parbul Valley.

From Louisa Point the water gave in the afternoon the idea of snow white Thunder but as the day advanced and the lake got empty the water changed colour by six in the evening it was muddy red. The lake is now dry to a drop. Yesterday evening it was full to overflowing—a thing of beauty and joy; this evening it is a glorified gutter. What a contrast emphasising the freakishness and vanity of Nature and Life.

MAHATMA GANDHI IN CALCUTTA.



Press Photo Agent.
Mahatma Gandhi addressed a large open-air meeting of the citizens of Calcutta Prior to his departure for Darjeeling of the Constructive Programme. In the photo Mahatmaji is seen about to when he emphasized the importance deliver his speech.

LATE MRS. HODGKINSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is really very sad that such a noble and useful life should have been snatched away from amongst us at a comparatively young age by the cruel hand of Death. It can be said—without the least exaggeration—of Mrs. Hodgkinson that she lived the life of an angel, working selflessly for the uplift of the various classes of our society, helping with all her heart every good cause for the welfare of the people, sincerely sympathising with our legitimate aspirations, fighting fearlessly for the privilages and grievances of the general public, and spreading the light of hope and cheerfulness wherever she went, by her sweet amiable nature, by her robust optimism, by her ardent zeal, for every just cause, and, above all, by her broad sympathies with all classes without any distinction of caste or creed. It is rarely that we come across a lady of such high-mindedness and liberality as Mrs. Hodgkinson and her premature death is no doubt a very heavy loss, to the public of Bombay. A few European ladies like Mrs. Hodgkinson in our midst, would be able to remove to a great extent the barrier between the Indians and the Europeans for mutual trust, and to bring about the necessary co-operation and friendship between them.

Her many-sided activities and her self-sacrifice were really praise-worthy. As a friend, as a woman, as a citizen and as a redoubtable champion of the poor and especially of the tenant, of this city, she had won the esteem of many, and had gained golden opinions and that fair fame that over crowns the worker of good and philanthropic deeds. May her life be an object lesson to her sisters-both European and Indian-and stimulate them to follow in her noble foot-steps.—Yours, etc.

NAGINDAS B. MEHTA.

Lamington Road.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF STAMPS.

POONA CASH CONTRACTOR'S EXAMINATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 11.

Mr. J. C. O'Laughlin, Post Master of Poona. Mr. S. Bhudkar, Deputy Cash Treasurer, and Shaik Pappa, Assistant Cash Treasurer, were again to-day placed before Mr. H. C. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate, charged under Section 409 I. P. C. with misappropriation of stamps to the value of Rs. 2,400. The total amount of stamps alleged to have been found short is Rs. 6,257, but the present charge covers only stamps worth Rs. 2,400.

Mr. Gupte, public prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, accused O'Laughlin being defended by Mr. Chakranarayan, Bhudkar being undefended on this occasion, and Shaik Pappa having the services of Mr. A. A. Khan, pleader.

The chief witness examined on this day was Mr. Temulji Sorabjee, the cash contractor. Witness said he was contractor for three G. P. Os, namely, Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad, and had deposited three lakhs of rupees for the purpose. He went to the Poona Post Office to take over charge on the 31st March and after taking over the M. O. books, etc., was asked to come again at 5 p.m. when Mr. O'Laughlin ordered the Head Treasurer Bhudker, to given him the cash. Bhudker gave witness Rs. 33,500 in cash from the Strong Room and asked him to count it. There was an iron safe in the Strong Room and Mr. O'Laughlin had it moved outside. He could not say why it was taken out. Except this safe witness had received charge of all the safes and safe-custody boxes. The other safes were embedded in the walls. After counting the cash witness asked for the stamps. O'Laughlin directed Shaik Pappa to give over the stamps. All witness's men and the three accused were present in the strong-room at the time. The stamps came to over Rs. 600. O'Laughlin then gave witness some receipts together with a list of stamp advances made to men in the G. P. O. This amounted to about Rs. 900, bringing the total account to Rs. 1,500 odd. After inspecting the Head Office Summary he found that there was a balance of Rs. 4,900 due, and asked O'Laughlin for the balance. The Post Master asked Pappa where the stamps were and Pappa said all the stamps were before them. Then Pappa said there was a bundle of high denomination stamps there, but these could not be found. They searched till 7-30 p.m. for the stamps but nothing was found. Witness wanted to return the cash and stamps so far taken over. O'Laughlin then telephoned for the police. In the course of conversation with O'Laughlin the Post Master told him to take charge of Bombay and Ahmedabad, but not of Poona, as it was a bad Post Office. He said that a postal bag had been taken away of the value of Rs. 10,000 or 15,000 and cash to the extent of Rs. 200 or 400 had been lost on two or three occasions. No stamps of a higher denomination than Rs. 5 had been taken over

Further hearing was adiourned after some more evidence had been recorded.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 13.

An important witness was examined today by Mr. H. C. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, in connection with the charge of misappropriation of Rs. 2,400 from the General Post Office, Poona, Mr. J. C. O'Laughlin, the Post Master, the Dy. Treasurer Bhudker and his assistant Shaik Pappa were again put up and defended by pleaders of the local bar.

Rao Bahadur K. V. Kokje, Dy. Supdt. of Police C.I.D., Poona, said he began his inquiries into the case on 20th April last. He got certain office books from Mr. Tember Deputy Post Master General and some from the G.P. Office and the books of account from the Huzur Deputy Collector, Poona, relating to the sale of stamps, also some chalans and indents, all of which he examined. To him it appeared that between the 16th October 1923 and 16th March, 1925, a sum of Rs. 6,257 had been misappropriated. Money had been shown as expended in stamps in the Post Office Treasury Cash Book and the stamps had been entered as received in the Post Office books; and in the same way the stamps had been entered in the Head Office summary. There are fifteen such items from 16th October, 1923 to the 16th May 1925. In the case of these fifteen items the money had been debited but the stamps had not been issued by the Huzur Treasury. The amount shown in the Post Office books as sent to the Treasury are not credited in the Huzur Treasury account's nor paid into the bank. Witness then proceeded to give each item debited in the postal account which did not appear in the Bank or Huzur Dy. Collector's books.

Continuing witness said, he had sent in three charge sheets, one for Rs. 2,400, another for Rs. 900 and a third for Rs. 464. An item of Rs. 200 was taken by Shaik Papa. Bhudker was the Treasurer and Mr. O'Laughlin had initialled the entry of Rs. 200 in the Treasury Cash Book and certified the Headquarter summary for the period 7-1-24 to 19-4-24. There was no indent traceable in regard to this sum of Rs. 200. Witness proceeded thus to show how each of the accused was incriminated in the misappropriation.

He found a diary on Mr. O'Laughlin, when he searched the accused and from enquiries learnt this accused was in debt to the extent of seven or eight thousand rupees.

The case is proceeding.

FREE KICKS.

BY CENTRE-HALF.

Football has been thriving in the past week on account of good weather conditions and a few good games have been witnessed. One of the most interesting was that between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. in the first division. The Young Men have made several adjustments in their team which has strengthened it considerably as was shown when they met the redoubtable Gymkhana side. Mahar and Hayes-Hoare were a very safe pair while the forwards displayed more dash. The Bombay Gymkhana could not be said to have been at their best, for after scoring their first goal their play deteriorated and the Young Men had opportunities to score. Lindop, however, justified his promotion to the first team by scoring their only goal, and Ogden did likewise in the defence where he ably backed up the neat and clever Terry. Nicholl made his first mistake this season by allowing the ball to go through his hands and over his head when Pitt converted a penalty kick and equalized for the Young Men. It was only in the last few minutes that the Gymkhana showed their true form and then their passing was splendid Fate seemed to be against them however for Etherington, Lindop and Thow missed in succession from easy range. Bradley has improved considerably and is now probably one of the best halves in Bombay.

The Royal Artillery are maintaining a safe position in the League as they scored two more victories in the past week. They were too good for the B. B. R. A. of whom much was expected, and when they met the G. I. P. they won as they liked. But one serious drawback of this team seems to be its easygoing nature there being no enthusiasm to obtain as many goals as possible. Fieldhouse is the chief strength of the team, his cool-headed methods giving the forwards ample opportunities. There are great hopes for the Army Details who succumbed to the West Yorks by the odd goal in three after a fierce struggle. Their forwards are among the few in the League who realise the value of "moving" when in possession. In fact it is on account of this attribute that they are able to get their goals, as they receive very poor support from the defence.

In the Second Division the Police received a shock when they met the second string of the G. I. P. There were only fifteen minutes to go and they were still in arrears by the only goal. To make matters worse Duthie and Littlewood seemed unable to do the needful. With difficulty the latter obtained the equaliser and then it looked as though the points would be shared, but McKenzie shot the winning goal close upon the call of time. The same player was responsible for the deciding score when his side met the Bombay Battalion A. F. I. The score stood at one all when McKenzie scored from a melee in front of goal. If the Police develop this habit of rising to the occasion they are bound to do well. One cannot go into raptures over this team as their football is not of a high standard. But in Hewson and Dewy they possess a pair of reliable backs while Duthie keeps things alive up for'ard with his boundless energy. The Bombay Battalion have been very disappointing so far. There appears to be no cohesion among the forwards while the backs have been mere passengers. Consequently the halves who were already weak could not do themselves justice. Crisp in goal is not one of the safest as he was seen to let the ball through his legs. But there are rumours of drastic changes in the future when it is said their prospects will be brighter.

The Colaba United gave a surprisingly good display against the second string of the R. A. and were unlucky to lose by the only goal. Too much individualism spoilt the effectiveness of their play and so when the Gunners got the lead their solid methods and weight helped them to retain it. Vishwanath and Balanna played quite well as backs, and Dadu made himself prominent by his dash and pretty play. The wingers have a nasty habit of dallying with the ball when a smart centre would probably result in a goal. The halves also must give up their idea of pleasing the spectators with bull-baiting and then the Stock of the Colaba United will rise.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AT NADIAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, June 7.

Mr. Gopaldas Desai, ex-Darbar of Dhasa, opened the Mohan Kumar Mandir—a new National School, named after Mahatma Gandhi at Nadiad, on the 5th instant. The Darbar is also the president of the Local Board of Kaira. In opening the School, the Darbar declared that he would maintain and conduct the school even by selling himself.

A Rajkot message says:—Mr. Ranjit Pandit of Rajkot and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot have subscribed Rs. 500 each towards the Depressed Classes School Fund collected by Mr. Manilal Kothari, unler the instructions of Mr. Gandhi.

"PILES"
If you are still suffering from Piles in spite of all treatment
DON'T DESPAIR
USE
RECTO SEROL
A real friend in need.
The tried and tested German Remedy.
100 % results
Sole Agents:—
B. W. SMITH & CO., Chemists.
JUBBULPORE.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

TO SAVE VALUABLES
USE
SPARLING LOCKS
obtainable from
THE SPARLING PATENTS
ALIGARH.

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

B. B. R. A. BEAT ARMY DETAILS.

A fairly large crowd turned out to see the trial of strength between the Bombay Brigade R.A. and the Army Details in a first division fixture on the co-operage on Monday. The artillery men though they won by three goals without eliciting a reply hardly had things their own way. They were fortunate in scoring early in the game and whether in hockey or in football an early goal to their credit goes a long way to produce good play from the B. B. R. A. A reverse however upsets them pretty severely.

The B. B. R. A. opened attack from the Band Stand end and in a few minutes the ball was in their opponents goal area. A corner that followed paved the way for a lucky goal, Ford being responsible for directing the ball from the flag rick. This early reverse helped to keep the Army details forwards more concertedly and the R. A. defence was by no means too safe Gabriel and Lindsay had plenty to do while Lynn in goal though perfectly cool would take no chances. The army wing men were over fed at time and their passes were too square to be of any use to the inside trio. Despite their persistent efforts the P. A. still led by a goal after thirty minutes' play.

The second moiety was more evenly contested and in this period the R. A. increased their lead by two more goals. The Brigade forward play was distinctly superior in the latter half and the army goal often stood in danger of collapse. Capt Bennett at back played a very sound game and his defensive tactics were greatly effective. Midway in the second half Muller got possession from a Melee and Harrison was duped with a dribbler.

Tuck who was playing inside right took up a more comfortable position on the wing and his charges were looked upon with suspicion Lindsay and Cutler both kept a vigilant eye on that elusive forward, while Calvert and Court found it hard to keep beyond the reach of Kelly's long legs.

Just before the final whistle Ford got possession from a long clearance and a race ensued between him and Hardy. Ford was much the faster man and while Harrison ran out to save the situation, a tap sent the ball to the left corner of the goal.

Teams were:—

B. B. R. A.:—Lynn, Gabriel and Lindsay, C. Kelly, V. Kelly and Cutler, H. Kelly, Ford, Muller, Bidyard and Abbott.

Army Details:—Harrison, Bennett and Hardy, Brookes, Thompson and Snow, Broadbridge, Tuck, Calvert, Court and Holden.

Referee:—Mr. Godwin.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Bombay Gem. vs. G. I. P. Coonerage
Y. M. C. A. vs. B. B. A. F. I.: Oval.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

ATLANTIC STAKES.

To be run in Poona on Saturday 19th Sept. 1925.

THE ATLANTIC STAKES of Rs. 50,000 of which Rs. 30,000 will go to the winner, Rs. 10,000 to the second; Rs. 5,000 to the third, and Rs. 5,000 to the nominator of the Winner.

For horses foaled in 1922 and 1921 i.e., 3 and 4 years old at the time of starting.

4 years old Colts 9st 0lbs.
4 years old Fillies and Geldings 8st 11lbs.
3 years old Colts 8st 0lbs.
3 years old Fillies and Geldings 7st 11lbs.
Distance—1¼ Miles.

Entrance.—Rs. 100 each, with an additional Rs. 150 if left in after 31st August, 1925, and a further Rs. 100 for starters.

N. B.—Landing allowance may not be claimed in this race.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

To be run in Bombay on Saturday, 6th February, 1926.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA of Rs. 1,00,000, including a Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000, of which Rs. 57,000 and the Gold Cup will go to the winner, Rs. 20,000 to the second, Rs. 10,000 to the third, and Rs. 10,000 to the nominator of the winner. For Horses foaled in h1921 and 1922 (i.e., 5 years old and 4 years old at the time of starting.

English 5 years old horses 9st.
English 5 years old mares and geldings 8st. 11lbs.
English 4 years old colts 8st 10lbs.
English 4 years old fillies and geldings 8st 7lbs.
Australasian 5 years old horses 9st.
Australasian 5 years old mares and geldings 8st. 11lbs.
Australasian 4 years old colts 8st 12lbs.
Australasian 4 years old fillies and geldings 8st 9lbs.

Penalties.—Winner of a race in India value Rs. 5,000 or over 4lbs. extra, or of two such races 7lbs. extra, or of any one race in India value Rs. 10,000 or over 7lbs. extra, or of two such races 11lbs. extra (Not cumulative).

Distance.—1¼ Miles.
Entrance.—Rs. 100 each with additional forfeits for:—
Horses left in after September 1st. 1925. Rs. 200.
Horses left in after January 15th, 1926. Rs. 300.
With a further Rs. 150 for Starters.
Landing allowance may not be claimed in this race.

N. B.—European and North American horses are classed with English; African and South American horses with Australasian.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

HOCKEY FOOTBALL AND COMMITTEES.

The following special Committees have been elected by the Hindu Gymkhana for running their Special Departments:—

CRICKET

Additional Members on the Cricket Selection Committee:—Mr. P. Vithal and L. P. Jai.

Representatives on the General Quadrangular Committee (Bombay Gymkhana):—Prof. R. N. Bhagvat, Mr. C. M Gandhi, Captain of the B Team Mr. T. H. Joshi.

HOCKEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. K. J. Pathare (Secretary), Messrs. M .A. Shete and P. Vithal (Members).

FOOTBALL COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. C. Maisra (Secretary), Messrs. T. H. Joshi Esqr., and N. S. Nayak Esqr., (Members).

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. N. C. Pandya (Secretary), Messrs. D. L. Pupala and L. P. Jai (Members).

HUNT CUP.

PROBABLES AND SCRATCHINGS.

LONDON, June 15.

The following are the probables for the Hunt Cup with their jockeys:—

Pharos (Weston), Diophon (Carslake), Tapin (Donoghue), Caravel (Bullock); Polyphontes (Wragg), Bluepete (Beary.), Paddy (Elliot), Jarvie (Smirke), Purpleshade (R. Jones), Beresford (Blank), Karl (K. Robertson), Elcacique (Walsh), Cockpit (Orme), Pando (Fox), Grandjoy (Sirett), Dunnottar (Gibson), Black sheep (Pryor), Sopron (Perryman) Priorypark (R. James), Tranquillete (Doyle), Weathervane (Alford), Creolian (Bonham), Invermark (Haynes), Bda (H. Leach), Silent Guard (G. Richards) Rockfire (B. Lynch), Mademoiselle M (C. Roberts), Gaycomet (Murch), Debonette (S. Robertson), Brimstone (Lindborg), Abbey Island (Berry), Saucy Kate (Marshall), Gayshield (Godby).

LATEST SCRATCHINGS.

The following are the latest scratchings for the Hunt Cup:—

Pando was scratched at ten on Saturday evening and Purple Shade at 10/40 to-day. —Reuter's Special.

FRENCH DERBY.

BELFONDE WINS.

LONDON, June 14.

Paris.—The Prix du Jockey Club, otherwise known as the French Derby, resulted as follows:—

Belfonde	.....	1
Pichoory	.....	2
The Sirdar	.....	3

Donoghue rode Coram, which was not placed.

DAVIS CUP.

HOLLAND MEETS INDIA.

LONDON, June 14.

Noordwijk.—By defeating Sweden by five matches to nil, Holland meets India in semi-finals of the European zone of the Davis Cup.—Reuters's Special.

Vienna.—In the Davis Cup second round, India beat Austria by three matches to nil. Jacob beat Count Salm in three straight sets, 6/4, 6/4, 7/5.

Rain stopped the play when Brick was leading Andreas by 2/6, 7/5, 6/4, 3/2.

OPEN POLO CUP.

LONDON, June 15.

In the final of the Open Polo Cup at Ranelagh Eaton beat Jodhpur by seven goals to three.—Reuter's Special

SIND COTTON CROPS.

PROSPECT UNCERTAIN.

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 15.

Owing to short and late supply of water Khariff cotton cultivation operations have been delayed, making the prospect of the next cotton corps somewhat uncertain.—A.P.

SWIMMING BATHS FOR BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very glad to notice the correction by Mr. Salehbhoy no swimming bath. I am not opposed to fostering *ospirit-decorps* among the rising generation. I do not want to encourage communalism in the least in any sphere whatsoever. When I appealed to the leaders of the Hindu community I did so because I knew them well and also because being a Hindu I thought I had a claim over them. I welcome the idea of an expanded Bombay bath with all joy.—Yours etc.

ISHWARLAL L. KAJI.

To the "Editor of the Chronicle"

Sir,—Referring to an article in to-day's "Chronicle" on swimming baths, I beg to add the following:

The Hindus should establish a physical culture league on lines of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture League. The function of the league should be to develop a spirit among Hindu youths for outdoor exercises, such as, swimming, yachting etc. One of the steps to be taken to fit ourselves for "Swaraj" to make ourselves physically fit.

In every town where there is a seashore, Europeans will establish yacht clubs and boat clubs.

I appeal to the "Cutchi Club" and "Hindu Gymkhana" to establish a boat club for their members.—Yours etc.,

D. K. SHROFF.

BOMBAY CO-OP. INSTITUTE.

SEVEN YEARS' RECORD OF WORK

STEADY EXPANSION OF BENEFICENT ACTIVITIES.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute will be held on Saturday, 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute Office, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

The report of the work of the Institute during its seventh year ending with 31st March, 1925, says that the Institute is now represented in almost all the districts by a branch, either divisional or district, the only districts without a branch being Kaira in Gujarat, Satara in Maharashtra, Belgaum in Karnatak, and Nawabshah Sukkur, Larkana, Thar and Parkar, and Upper Sind Frontier in Sind. All the District Branches of the Institute have not yet begun to function properly owing to various difficulties, financial and others. It is, however, hoped that with the new constitution of the Institute making them its responsible executives and giving them sufficient latitude for detailed work in their area, they will fully utilise the new opportunities and realised the additional responsibilities entrusted to them and endeavour to become a living force in the co-operative movement in this Presidency.

The Taluka Development Associations which are now being started everywhere in this Presidency were also recognised as agents of the Institute for purposes of supervision of societies and propaganda for agricultural non-credit co-operation. The Sassoon and Tata Welfare Institutes were organised by the Bombay Branch to look after the Mill Societies under the Sassoon and Tata groups of mills, which were up-to-now being supervised by the Social Service League.

In all two district and as many as 80 taluka conferences were held as against 3 and 7 respectively during the previous year. Among conferences for discussion of problems connected with special types of societies may be mentioned the Cotton Sale Societies' Conference in Gujarat and the Weavers' Societies' Conference at Hubli. Among training classes also there is an advance over last year's figures. Besides the Annual English Training Classes held in Bombay, as many as one Senior and eight Junior Co-operative Secretaries' Training Classes were held at various places. Elementary Training Classes consisting of series of lectures on co-operative subjects for the benefit of members of rural co-operative societies were also held at 35 centres in the various divisions.

During the year three economic inquiries were held; one into the economic conditions of the Pardi Taluka in Surat District by the Gujarat Divisional Branch; another into that of Nigdi, a village in Dharwar District, by the Karnatak Divisional Branch; and the third into that of the Malshiras Taluka of Sholapur District by the Sholapur District Branch.

MEMBERS.

The membership of the Institute rose during the year from 3583 to 4,481 of which 3659 were societies and 812 individuals. His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla joined the Institute as a patron by a payment of Rs. 2,000 and His Highness the Sardesaisaheb of Savantvodi as a Life Member by a payment of Rs. 500.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING.

Three meetings of the representatives of housing societies were held during the year under report to consider the desirability of the reduction of the rate of interest charged by Government on loans to housing societies, the rules regarding tenancy in co-partnership societies and other questions connected with the co-operative housing movement.

The Committee for Legal Advice gave its opinion on four subjects during the year under report of which one was referred by the Assistant Registrar in Sind and the others by the societies.

The number of the Night Schools in the beginning of the year was 22, of which 9 were in the Central Division (Marathi) and 13 in the Southern Division (Canarese). The schools in the Southern Division were closed in September after their final examination. Some schools in the Central Division were also closed after the completion of their course and others had to be closed on account of insufficient and irregular attendance. The expenses of these schools were borne as heretofore by the executors of Sir Vithaldas Thakersey's will.

TRAINING CLASSES.

The Annual English Training Class in Co-operation was held very successfully during the year under report from 21st to 31st July, at the University Buildings. The attendance was much greater than the previous year's, as many as 140 students having registered their names. The average daily attendance came to about 100. About half of the number were college students, the other half being composed of people working in offices and others.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

This branch started sub-branches for Fort, Parel and Dadar for carrying on detailed work in the respective areas. It has also taken over the supervision of co-operative societies in the mills under the agency of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., through the Sassoon and Tata Welfare Institutes respectively, both of which work under its guidance.

The Third Bombay Co-operative Conference was very successfully held in September at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, under the Presidentship of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister for Education. The Branch also organised a Mill-hands Conference under the Presidentship of Mr. J. Addyman, M.L.C., on the 11th May, 1924. It published leaflets on College Co-operative Stores, Thrift Societies, Co-operation among Women and Consumers' Co-operation. A leaflet on Co-operative Educational Societies is under preparation.

The President of the Branch, Prof. H. L. Kaji, helped in the organisation of several societies, which have been duly registered. A Housing Committee has been organised by the Branch about the end of the year to consider the problems of housing societies in Bombay.

SUPERVISION OF SOCIETIES.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Provincial Co-operative Conference 1923 to consider this question was considered by the Institute and the Registrar; and it was decided to start Supervising Unions, wherever possible, to supervise the working of societies. The Provincial Conference of 1924 also endorsed this by a resolution and His Excellency the Governor announced a grant of Rs. 10,000 in aid of such unions and for the training of supervisors who would work under them. The Institute in consultation with the Registrar has now laid down a course of training for supervisors and also mapped out areas where unions can immediately be started. Several of them have already been registered by the end of the year under report and others are being registered. It is proposed to hold a training class for supervisors lasting for three months in each linguisting division under the direction of a Joint Board consisting of representatives of the Department, the Institute and the financing agency. These Joint Boards are also expected to guide and in the initial stages direct the working of the supervising unions.

The work of construction of the Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building for the Central Co-operative Institute was commenced in May 1924 and proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year. The building is now nearly completed; and it is expected that the Institute will be shifting to its new premises in the beginning of July.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

During the year under report the Institute was duly affiliated to the International Co-operative Alliance. It celebrated the Co-operators' Day on the 5th July (first Saturday in July) in proper style at all its branch centres.

The Eleventh International Co-operative Congress convened by the International Co-operative Alliance in September 1924 was attended by Messrs. Otto Rothfeld and C. B. Huli on behalf of the Central Co-operative Institute. The relations of the Institute with Government and the Co-operative Department continue to be of the most friendly nature. The Government Grant to the Institute was raised to Rs. 22,000 for the year under report. It is to continue at the same figure this year also; but the Registrar, appreciating the financial difficulties in the way of the Institute in working out its programme of propaganda, has offered the Institute a special grant of Rs. 5,000 for purposes of propaganda to be carried on in certain backward and potential tracts. The best thanks of the Institute are due to the Registrar for this kind offer.

The report concludes as follows:—

With this report the Institute completes nearly seven years of its existene. It is likely that this will be the last report under the old constitution; and it would not be, therefore, out of place if we recapitulate here the work done by the Institute upto now. Besides holding the Provincial Conference every year since 1921, it has succeeded in organising 91 conferences during the period, of which 12 were Divisional, 21 District, 48 Taluka, 3 Producers' and 7 of other co-operative activities. It arranged 7 Senior and 29 Junior Secretaries' Training Classes at which nearly 1000 secretaries attended. For the last five years it has geen holding an English Training Class in Bombay as an annual fixture, at which the average attendance now comes to about 100 students. It also organised 3 Bank Officers' Classes, trained 14 candidates thereat, and at the end of the examinations held at the close of the courses awarded diplomas to four successful candidates. It organised weekly training classes for intensive study of co-operative subjects, each lasting over a year, and awarded five diplomas to successful students. In the course of the last three years it has arranged as many as 97 Elementary Training Classes in co-operation for rural co-operators. It also organised a number of co-operative lectures at various places. Its Legal Committee has given opinion on 36 subjects referred to it upto now. It conducted during the last four years about 40 night schools every year for the illiterate members of co-operative societies but the work had to be discontinued as the grant for it was stopped by the executors of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's will. It has prepared five sets on magic lantern slides locally on different subjects and holds a large stock of slides depicting the movement in England. It has built up a central library useful for reference and also a reading room containing a number of periodicals on co-operative and economic subjects published in India and abroad. It has published 24 leaflets on various co-operative topics. It has now been running six co-operative periodicals, one quarterly and five monthly, two of which are in English and four in the different vernaculars. It has now conducted four economic inquiries through as many Committees appointed specially for the purpose. For carrying out the detailed programme of propaganda, it has now spread its ramifications in the shape of its branches in most of the districts of the Presidency and it has also got the movement in this Presidency linked up with the world-wide movement by its affiliation with the International Co-operative Alliance. Its Committees both at the Head and Branch Offices have held a number of meetings at which a large number of subjects affecting the movement were considered and the opinions expressed thereat have helped to give the movement a popular direction as far as possible. It has now provided a permanent abode for its office in the shape of Sir Vithaldas Memorial, Building. All this can be deemed to be no mean record for an institution of only seven years' standing, conscious as we are of the need for more work in view of the magnitude of the task we have set before us.

FINANCES.

The finances of the Institute, though they have grown and are growing with years, are yet extremely insufficient for all the services that are demanded of it. Our income now stands at about Rs. 50,000, about half of which comes from Government and the other half from subscriptions from members and from other sources. This amount, anybody can see, is quite insufficient for an institution with so many branches which are expected to spread their rammeations and extend their operations throughout the nooks and corners of the whole of the Bombay Presidency. It is true that upto now we have been fortunate in securing some local honorary workers; but for the thorough and efficient work of the Institute several times the number will be required. Further development of work, therefore, means more funds and more workers; and unless the latter will be forthcoming from among the public-spirited men and unless the necessary funds are forthcoming from the societies in whose benefits the Institute has been started and from the well-to-do persons taking interest in popular movements, the Institute will be handicapped in its work to a great extent, especially in view of the fresh fields of work that it is called upon to undertake.

With the expansion of its finances, the Institute with its district branches can be relied upon to develop its activities as required and will be in a better position to organise, direct and control the working of Supervising Unions, which in time to come are to provide a link for bringing the societies into direct touch with the Institute. These will also be regarded as responsible agents of the Institute for co-operative propaganda in rural areas, the district branches being required only to direct their working. The District Branches of the Institute with their new privileges and enlarged scope of work under the new constitution will, it is hoped, start working as responsible executives of the Institute for their areas and help it to achieve the aim it has set before itself.

Further it is gratifying to report that several distrct local boards such as those of Belgaum, Dharwar, Thana, Kaira, Surat, Nasik, West Khandesh and East Khandesh have already begun the policy of making grants to the Institute for co-operative education and Propaganda in their respective areas; and the best thanks of the Institute are due to these bodies for making the donations as well as to the authorities for kindly allowing them to donate grants for the purpose. We earnestly hope that other district local boards also which have not yet adopted the policy will now make a beginning and thus encourage co-operative work in their areas.

AN APPEAL.

We also take this opportunity for making an appeal to Indian Princes and Chiefs for their financial support to the Institute. The Institute has often trained officers deputed by many of them, given them advice regarding co-operative matters and also acted as a bureau of information for their workers. The Institute has unstintedly given its assistance in such work, whenever called upon to do so: and we trust that our generous Indian Princes will recognise the work of the Institute by giving it liberal financial support of which it is greatly in need at present.

BOMBAY RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—It has come to my knowledge that the work of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council, appointed on the 10th March last, to consider and report upon the Bombay Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925, has been finished in three sittings. The struggle, if struggle it can be called, between obstinate adherence to the outrageous provisions of the Bill, on one side, and feeble opposition on the part of the advocates of the tenants in hopeless minority on the other, has terminated in complete discomfiture of the latter.

A packed Committee with a thumping majority of the champions of vested interests has accomplished the marvellous task of aggravating the defectiveness and incompleteness of the Bill in question as regard one provision thereof and of leaving unaltered some other equally objectionable provisions. The period of extention of the Bombay Rent Acts as proposed by the Hon. the General member himself in his Bill is three years and yet by a curious irony of fate the Select Committee has by a majority of votes decided that it shall be no more than two years. It may safely be presumed that the Hon. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir must have proposed an extension of three years in his Bill after mature consideration of the question and must have been convinced of the absolute necessity of such prologation of the duration of the Acts and yet he weakly yielded to the clamour of Messrs. Dabholkar and Co. who proposed an extension of only two years in the Select Committee. What are the public to think of a Member of the Executive Council who could not stand up for a provision of his own Bill? The popular voice seems to have utterly failed to influence the minds of the capitalist members of the Select Committee with the result that the most important of the objectionable provisions of the Bill, which required to be radically amended, are left to stand as they are, absolutely unaltered. No alteration whatever is made by the Select Committee in the limit of rental control which is fixed at Rs.85/- in the Bill. No alteration is also made in the percentage of increases in the rent proposed to be allowed to the landlords by the Bill. Only some slight changes are made in the minor and less important provisions of the Bill, which though welcome are not of prime importance. All the amendments submitted by the defenders of the tenants' cause for the approval of the Committee were summarily and unceremoniously rejected.

It is not difficult to conceive how Messrs. Dabholkar and Co., must have chuckled and grinned over their easy victory. But it is possible that conviction may come later to these estimable gentlemen that the game was not worth the candle. The present discomfiture of the champions of the tenants will only nerve them to a sturdier fight in the July session of the Council in Poona which is to begin on the 20th proximo. The days of autocracy are over and in this democratic age the greatest despots think it advisable to rule over their subjects according to not their own but the popular will. It is now time for the Swarajists in the Council, under leadership of Mr. Javakar, to gird up their loins for a severe fight in the Council on behalf of the tenants and thus to convince Government that they could not flout public opinion with impunity.—Yours truly,

MANECKJI KAWASJI PATEL.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Taluka Congress Committee of Bardoli has received Rs. 606 from Africa to be given away in prizes to the best spinners from among the members of that Committee.—A. P.

* * *

The Local Government has appointed the following dates for the publication of the list of amendments to the electoral roll of the Bombad (Non-Muhammadan) Constituency of the Council of State:—Tuesday, 21st July 1925, First publication (Regulation II. 2), Tuesday, 11th August 1925, Second publication [Regulation II, 6 (3)].

* * *

A message received from Peshawar states that Sarda Milap Singh, Vice-President of an Akali Jatha and a newspaper vendor of Peshawar city has been expelled by the Chief Commissioner from the Frontier Province under Section 3(c) of the Frontier Security Regulation 1922.—A. P.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Trivandrum a resolution was unanimously adopted to present an address of welcome to Mr. M. E. Watts, Dewan designate of Travancore, on his arrival by the last week of this month. A committee of influential men of the place has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The meeting also expressed appreciation of the constitutional importence of the appointment in view of the recognition of the equal political rights and responsibilities of every community in the State.—A. P.

* * *

The "Madras Mail" understands that Lieut. Col. F C. Balfour, C I E., Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras will resign his office and revert to Soudanese Political Service about the beginning of December and his place on His Excellency's staff will be taken by Major N. F. C. Hobbs of the 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment at Deolali. Major Hobbs was in Egyptian Army and served on the staff of Lord Allenby at Cairo. Major Hobbs will arrive in Madras some weeks before Col. Balfour resigns so that he may acquaint himself with the work of his new office.—A.P.

* * *

A well attended meeting of pensioned Sikh Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers was held at Baban Bakala in Amritsar District recently when it passed a resolution in favour of the Gurdwara Bill and deprecating the unreasonable opposition of the Bill shown by certain sections of the Sikhs.—A.P.

* * *

Rev. F. W. Spencer, B., Principal, Wesleyan Collegiate High School, Mysore, is appointed a member of the Board of Education in place of Rev. P. C. Brint resigned.

* * *

The Taluka Congress Committee of Bardoli has received Rs. 606 from Africa to be given away in prizes to the best spinners from among the members of that Committee.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARRET.

CALCUTTA, June 15.

In the share market jutes opened quietly after the weakened and much support for the speculative stocks not having been forthcoming selling pressure weakened rates still further. Enquiry was very limited for the hundred rupee stocks. In coals with the exception of some decline registered in Mosoonda and Nyadue and New Beerbhooms prices remained practically unchanged. In teas dealings were confined to small dimensions with prices steady for the most part. In the miscellaneous section rubber issues were somewhat irregular in their movements otherwise there were no features calling for any comment. Government securities were firmer in tone. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—4 per cent conversion loan 1916-17 86/8, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 95/2, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/12, 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1928 105, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/1, do 1927 101/14.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 60, Larkhan Jacobabad Railway 75.

Cottons:—Agra United Rs. 1.

Jutes:—Auckland 235, Champdany 175, Clive 37/8, Craig 4/12, Dalhousie 372, Empire 50/2, Gondalpura 814/8, Howrah 3a/2, Hukumchand ord 9/12, Kamarhatty 559, Kankinarrah 443, Kinnison 919, Lawrence 561, Lothian 384, National 284, Northbrook 51/8, Presidency, 8, Reliance 61/8, Standard 395.

Coals:—Burra Dhemo 3/2, Equitable 11/12, Ghusick and Muslia 11/6, Kesoonda and Hyadee 16/4, New Beerbhoom 29/8, Samla Kandra 6/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 6, Burn and Co. ord 129, Indian Iron and Steel 26, Bengal Flour 100, British Indian Corporation ord 4/4, Indian Wood Products 7/10, Bengal Timber 104, Indian General Navigation ord 104.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 32/6, Hasimara 41/8, Namburundi 13/4, New Doors 925, New Purunbari 12/8, Rutema 18/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenth pence.—A. P.

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Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S.,
F.R.H.S., F.R.C.P. (LONDON).

10-12-1914.

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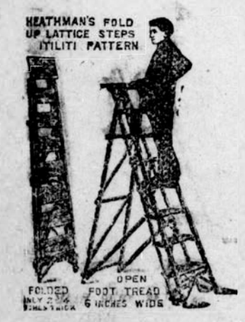

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SENSATIONAL ABKARI CASE AT ADEN.

HAVELDAR SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, June 7.

Cases of very unique nature have come for trial during the past few months. First the Settlement Clerk Extortion Case came up. The second case is known as the "jail case," in which four persons were implicated for acting *ultra vires* and in contravention to the Prison Rules, by supplying the prisoners with things prohibited under the regulations. This case was disposed of departmentally and the four persons, two of whom have long standing, were dismissed from service. The third case came up for hearing before Captain Sinclair, Magistrate, First Class Court of the Resident, Steamer Point, Aden. The facts are briefly as follows:—

On the 11th May 1925, a Bunya came from D'Jabouti along with his family. The Abkari Havaldar and his two assistants respectively named, Yusuf Khodabux, Omer Khan and Abdul Karim, asked the Bunya to open a box for examination. The Bunya said that the key of the box was not with him and that it was taken away by his wife to Camp Aden (five miles from Str. Point); but these officials insisted on the production of the key. The Bunya left the box in the charge of these persons and travelled to Camp Aden for fetching the key. When he returned from there and produced the key these Abkari officials handed over the box to the owner saying that there was no need of examining the contents of the box. The Bunya thanked them for the courtesy shown him and took the box home without knowing the mischief done to him. He wanted to open the box in order to change his clothes but to his utter dismay the key did not fit the lock. He examined the lock and was thunderstruck when he found that a brand new lock is on the box in place of his old one. He was alarmed and divined the real motive of the apparent courtesy of the three criminals in handing over the box to him without subjecting it to the customary examination. The Bunya accordingly reported the matter to the Police and on opening the box some gold ornaments were found missing from it. Inspector Bilimoria of the Steamer Point Division very cleverly made one of the fellows confess everything and produce the ornaments. It transpired that as soon as the Bunya was sent on a journey of ten miles the three criminals considered it opportune to break open the locks and after removing what they wanted put a new lock purchased from an opposite shop. This done, they handed over the box to the Bunya in the manner described above.

The Magistrate tried the three persons and found them guilty of the charge of theft under Sections 380/34 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced them on the 1st June each to one-and-a-half years' rigorous imprisonment.

LONAVALA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 12.

This hill station which was fairly crowded this year is now practically vacated by the outsiders, owing to early appearance of rains. The station has its best part occupied by the Railway colony and as such, depends for its attractiveness on the activities of the Railway Gymkhana by way of concerts, dances and other entertainments. Like other hill stations, the open Tennis Tournament was a new feature added to the season's programme by the energetic secretaries of the Tournament Committee. It was a fair success on the whole. The tournament commenced on the 24th May and finished on the 8th June—a pretty long period, no doubt, for the number of entries, but it could be accounted for by the disturbance of sharp showers towards the end of May. As some of the players came from out-stations like Poona, Sholapur, half the number of matches were played on the Poona Railway Court much to the disappointment of the Lonavala Sporting world. Some of the events were exciting and much enjoyed by the spectators. Singles between Mr. Salts and Sutar, and Karanje and Sutar, and Doubles between Chiplunkar and Karlekar versus Vinning and Casselet, deserve special mention. Mr. Karanje of Sholapur was the winner in Singles and Messrs. Karanje and Sutar in Doubles. Cups were presented to the winners and runners up in the Gymkhana building on the 9th instant, when a small At Home and a dance were arranged by the Secretaries for the occasion.

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KATHIAWAR LETTER.

GIRLS' EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 8.

The leaders of public opinion in Bhavnagar have long felt the absence of any popular institution for female education. There are a number of primary girls' schools in the city and the girls attending the same reaches the figure 1,200. The only facility for secondary education which the people can utilize, barring the sectional institution of the Zenana Rajput Girls' School the pet child of the late Maharani Saheb who has arranged for an annual expenditure of Rs. 18,000 for the institution, is the English classes in the Majiraj Girls' School.

A Board of female education in the Bhavnagar State was established in the last week. The object of the Board is to devote its energies to the spread of female education in the Bhavnagar State by establishing Girls' Schools, Girls High Schools (Mahila Vidyalayas), Girls' Colleges, Girls' Libraries and such other institutions as the resources of the Board permit on the lines of modern education modified by the necessities of social conditions subsisting in the State.

The Board has decided to make a start in their ambitious programme and they have settled to commence their proceedings by establishing a Girls' High School or Mahila Vidyalaya affiliated to the Women's University of Prof. Karve. Mr. Balvantray Mehta, the originator of the idea, has obtained promises from a few friends of his to contribute Rs. 25 each per mensem for the expenses of the institution. The Board is confident that in accordance with the traditional policy of the State, the Durbar will be pleased to give a substantial grant to it and show its practical sympathy to the neglected cause of female education.

The Board, fortunately, has been able to secure the services of three competent and experienced graduates who have worked with credit for five years in the Surat Mahila Vidyalaya and who have devoted themselves to the cause of female education. With the co-operation of a few honorary lady-teachers they have started the first four classes of the Vidyalaya on the 4th inst. The workers have invited co-operation and assistance from the Durbar as well as the public.

AN INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE.

Dr. Prabhakar Kothari, the Chief Medical Officer of the premier State of Kathiawar, is receiving congratulations from many quarters where social reform movement has secured a safe corner in people' hearts for the bold step that he has taken in giving the hand of his daughter to a young man from outside the fold of his own Dashashrimali Bania caste. The occasion has been a signal of much protest and consternation from the pillars of orthodoxy but on the whole this incident while making a vital breach into the forces of conservatism, bids fair to weather the storm and make it easier for others to follow suit.

ANTI-USURY MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

BOYCOTT OF MONEY LENDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

A widespread anti-usury movement is noticeable in a large number of villages in Bengal. It is a sign of the times that the Namasudras and Mahomedans, who are mainly agriculturists, have realised that their prosperity has been marred by the cruel money lenders who charge an extraordinary rate of interest on the money advanced and accordingly they have made a determined effort to dispel the present state of affairs by boycotting the money lenders. The situation in the villages of the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Dinajpur has become extraordinarily interesting where owing to vigorous campaign of refusal to borrow from money lenders the rate of interest has fallen considerably low, a fact unique in the annals of the Bengal rural life. The movement commenced since last year. So deep was the animus against the money lenders that not only business complications were rapid but villagers refused to render money lenders ordinary services even for payment and would have no dealings whatever with them.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 10.

The monsoon made an early start this year in Bhavnagar, as in the rest of Kathiawad, and the most painful cry for water is now luckily at an end. We have, till now measured a rainfall of over eight inches, and the Gaurishanker Lake, which showed less than ten feet a fortnight back, is now able to reach the mark of 25 feet, and six feet more will be filling it to the brim. Anyhow one of the most disgraceful sights for the people of Bhavnagar, is at an end, the sight of women at public pipes and borings, from early morning to midnight running with lanterns in hand, anxious to fill one pot of drinking water awaiting their turn at the pipe and often fighting, presenting a picture to a passer-by, of the way in which a state like Bhavnagar looks after the comfort of its women. Years of scarcity have come and gone before, but these sights were unprecedented. The public Works Department has, perhaps for the first time, so hopelessly and disgracefully failed in its duty to the public. The Hanging-bridge over the Gaurishanker Lake is in an impaired condition and closed long since, and the visitors will this year miss this favourite entertainment and pleasure. But perhaps the lacs of rupees sanctioned after public works are not meant for public works of such nature.

FOREIGN EXPLOITATION OF INDIA.

A MARWARI VIEW.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Presiding over the Annual General Meeting of the Marwari Association held here to-day Mr. Ramkumar Jhoonwalla reviewed the political situation in the country. As a community the Marwaries were wedded to trade and commerce. Nevertheless they could not keep themselves entirely aloof from politics, for political unrest always affected the trade and commerce of the land. He also pointed out the recent happy change in the angle of vision of some of the political leaders and hoped that Government would respond to the new atmosphere.

Referring to the Taxation Inquiry Committee he said he was afraid it would meet with the same fate as the other committees (Civil Justice Committee, the Bengal Retrenchment Committee, the Mercantile Marine Committee). He thought that the real object for the appointment of the Taxation Inquiry Committee was to find additional revenue which the recommendations of the Lee Commission so promptly given effect to involved. He also gave a brief survey of the position of trade and commerce. Quoting statistics and figures he showed that the balance of trade was in favour of India, but the great difference between the prices of manufactured goods and raw materials wholly neutralised the advantages of that favourable balance. He added that India was being freely exploited by foreigners in the matter of trade and commerce, but Indians could have no right of trading in foreign countries on honourable terms.

Referring to the question of social reforms, he remarked that Marwaries believed in the principle of Varnashrama Dharma, departure from which was bebound to fraught with evils. Referring to the Hindu Mahasabha, he said that Marwaris could not joint that organisation. Concluding he said, "Do not be dazzled by the glamour of Western civilisation. Remember Lord Morley's furcoat argument and consider deeply how Hindu society can be reconstructed on western lines with profit. Do not lose your inviduality and your nationality."—A.P.

COMMUNALISM IN CIVIC MATTERS.

EXPERIENCE OF ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY.

ALLAHABAD, June 14.

The Administration report of the Allahabad Municipal Board just published contains some interesting remarks on the communal and party feeling in the Board. Mr. Kapilde Malviya, Chairman, writes, "My partiality for the Congress notwithstanding, I deem it my duty to declare emphatically that municipal activities have very little to do with the political convictions of the members." The Chairman adds that unfortunate troubles of a communal nature sometimes hampered the work of the Board and the only solution was that men of more catholic views should seek election.

Referring to the limited power of the Chairman over the Board's employees, Mr. Malaviya remarks that in extreme cases, when a Chairman made a complaint to the Board against an employee, the Board became a hot-bed of intrigue, and marvellous feats of canvassing for votes for and against the employee in question were performed by his zealous patrons and their antagonists.

Objections to these remarks were made by several members, but the above remarks were treated as the Chairman's personal views and the report was passed. A stormy meeting was anticipated, but the closure was applied in time.—A.P.

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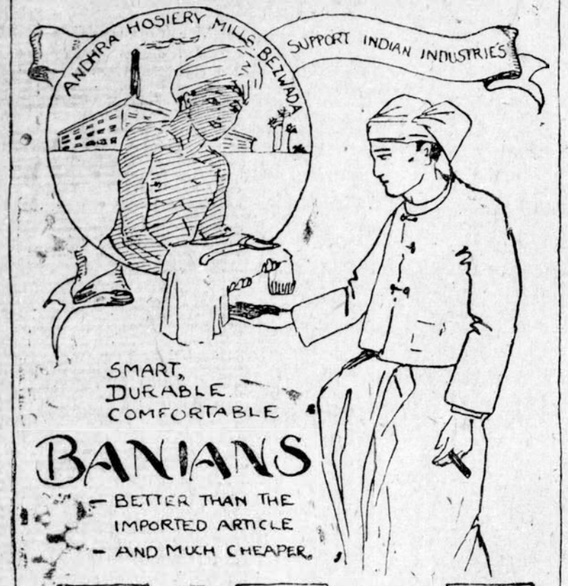

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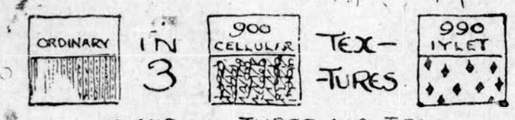

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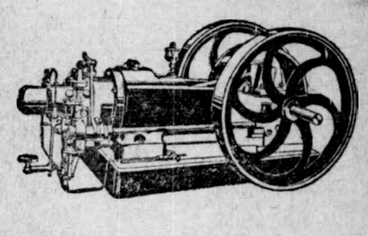

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